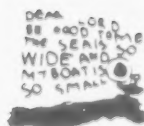




Maternal and Infant Health:

**Special Interim Report on
Prenatal Care,
Low-Birthweight Birth,
And Public Health Service
Year 2000 Objectives**



Children's Defense Fund

**Special Interim Report on
Prenatal Care,
Low-Birthweight Birth,
And Public Health Service
Year 2000 Objectives**

**Health Division
Children's Defense Fund
122 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
September 1990**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Overview	1
Analysis of 1988 U.S. Natality Data	6
Analysis of the Maternal and Infant Health Objectives in <u>Healthy People 2000</u>	10
Table 1 Low Birthweight and Prenatal Care Percent Change, All Races, U.S., 1970-1988	
Table 2 Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1988	
Table 3 Percentage of Infants Born at Very Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., 1979-1988	
Table 4 Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1988	
Table 5 Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1988	
Table 6 National Health Objectives Maternal and Infant Health	
Table 7 U.S. Maternal and Child Health Fact Sheet, 1988	

OVERVIEW

This September is an extraordinary month for children:

- Congress is expected to finish its work on and send to the President several major children's initiatives that likely will shape a significant part of domestic child and family policy for the rest of this decade: reauthorization of Head Start that would more than triple the number of children served to reach all eligible children by 1994; passage of the comprehensive child care bill that is pending in a House-Senate conference committee; and enactment of a set of health initiatives that would phase in Medicaid coverage of all low-income pregnant women and infants and all poor children younger than age 18.
- Congress and the President must reach agreement on a range of budget issues or there will be huge across-the-board cuts in children's programs.
- On September 6, the Public Health Service announced health goals for the nation for the year 2000 -- including key goals in maternal and child health.
- On September 23, tens of thousands of Americans will participate in Candlelight Vigils to highlight the needs of children around the world and demand an end to child hunger and the astronomically high child poverty rates in this country.
- On September 30, President Bush will join more than 75 other heads of state at the largest meeting ever of leaders of nations. The subject will be children: child health, education, poverty and well-being around the globe. During or just before this U.N. World Summit for Children, the President can be expected to indicate what plans, if any, he has to bring down the U.S. infant mortality rate (which exceeds the rates of 18 other nations), to immunize our nation's youngest children, and to attain the Public Health Service year 2000 goals, as well as whether he plans to send to the Senate for ratification the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. In all, 100 countries have signed or ratified that Convention in the past nine months. The U.S., China, Iraq, and Iran are among the handful of major holdouts.

That is the context in which the Children's Defense Fund is issuing this special report on natality data that analyzes progress in maternal and infant health using the 1988 birth and prenatal care data just released by the National Center for Health Statistics.* The report also assesses the National Health Objectives for the Year 2000** issued September 6 by the Public Health Service.

In summary, the new natality data show that 1988 continued the dangerous pattern this nation established in the 1980s -- a pattern of poor maternal and child health, highlighted by worsening trends in birthweight and declining access to prenatal care, reversing hard-won gains from the 1960s and 1970s. The analysis in this report shows that:

- o 1988 was the seventh in eight years in which the low-birthweight rate did not improve or got worse.
- o In 1988 the proportion of women getting early prenatal care fell for the fifth time in eight years.
- o 1988 was the ninth consecutive year in which the proportion of women getting late prenatal care or none at all rose or showed no improvement.
- o The United States is moving away from many of the Public Health Service goals for 1990 and 2000.
- o By and large the trends for black mothers and babies are even worse than for whites, widening the gap between the races on birthweight and prenatal care indicators.

The release by the Public Health Service of the nation's health objectives for the year 2000, with many of the maternal

* Vol. 39, No. 4, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, dated August 15, 1990 but not distributed until the week of August 27th.

** Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives, U.S. Public Health Service, September 1990.

and infant health objectives for the year 2000 being the same as those set for 1990 by the Public Health Service in 1979 (and reaffirmed as recently as 1984), underscores the inadequacy of our nation's progress (see Table 6 for content of objectives). For example, the year 2000 objective of seven infant deaths per 1,000 live births assumes that the 1990s will witness the same slowed rate of progress in reducing infant mortality that characterized the 1980s.

In 1979, the 1990 objectives seemed modest and readily attainable. Now, after nearly a decade of stagnating (and in some cases, eroding) maternal and infant health, most of the goals will not be attained by 1990, and most will not be attainable even by 2000 unless the United States starts making progress again on improving the use of timely and adequate prenatal care and reducing low-birthweight rates.

- During the 1970s, infant mortality rates fell by 4.7 percent per year, compared with only 2.8 percent during the 1980s. Provisional data indicate that infant mortality dropped by only 1.5 percent per year during the past three years.
- From 1970 to 1979, low-birthweight rates declined by 13 percent. During the 1980s there has been no improvement (Table 1, Figure 1).
- Between 1970 and 1979, use of prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy improved by 12 percent. From 1979 to 1988, there was no improvement in this rate.

What once looked realistic for 1990 now may be unlikely even by the year 2000, unless the nation acts now. And that means making improvements rather than budget cuts in key health and other child-serving programs.

In his 1988 campaign, President Bush pledged that:

"George Bush will see that quality health services so critical for improving maternal and infant health will be available to the pregnant women and young children in our nation. Infant mortality is unacceptably high in this country....The costs are enormous, in human and economic terms. Every low-birthweight birth, the major cause of infant mortality, that can be prevented would save \$14,000 to \$30,000 in medical costs. Lower incidence of teen pregnancies, access to prenatal care, basic nutrition, and health education are the keys to reducing infant mortality....George Bush will work to ensure that families have affordable public or private insurance for their children. He will provide the leadership to focus on these needs, and will: improve the reach and effectiveness of Medicaid...through mandatory Medicaid coverage for all children with family incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level...[and] pregnant women and infants up to 185 percent of poverty."

September will put President Bush and Congress to the test. The nation cannot wait any longer to make the investments needed to get the United States back on track in improving maternal and child health.

Virtually every federal program for poor children is at stake during the budget process, including: immunizations; Medicaid and community health centers; Head Start; and the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

If Congress and the President fail to reach agreement on a budget and sequestration occurs, the results would be disastrous for many programs serving poor children: more than 200,000 children would be cut from Head Start, 1 million children would not be immunized against preventable diseases, and nearly 500,000 children and pregnant women could lose basic public health clinic services. Even if the Gramm-Rudman "trigger" is avoided through an alternative compromise, poor children still could fare badly unless programs serving them are fully exempted from reductions and at a minimum are funded at levels equal to the amount needed

to maintain current services.

All of these effective programs, which save money in the long term, currently are operating at levels well below what is necessary to reach all children who need assistance.

If there is any hope of improving maternal and child health and making progress toward the nation's year 2000 health objectives, the President and Congress must not only protect these programs from cuts, but must complete, prior to adjournment, action on a series of important new initiatives. Growing out of commitments to children made by the President during his 1988 campaign, these include enactment of the pending comprehensive child care bill and the Head Start reauthorization, and a series of vital pending health measures:

- o Expanding Medicaid to phase in coverage of all low-income pregnant women and infants and all poor children younger than 18 and making other improvements in maternity and pediatric services.
- o Increasing funding for federal childhood immunization grants by more than \$40 million.
- o Providing appropriations increases for community health centers, the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and the National Health Service Corps.

These proposals also parallel those of the White House interagency task force on infant mortality. The task force report, which was suppressed by higher Administration officials and never officially released, concluded that simply by applying known procedures and modestly expanding such proven programs as Medicaid, Community and Migrant Health Centers, and the National Health Service Corps, the nation could reduce infant deaths by 25 percent (10,000 babies saved each year) and cut the number of infants with disabilities by 100,000 annually. The Task Force concluded that the

total long-term dollar savings represented by even a modest expansion of health programs for poor mothers and infants would exceed \$2 billion.

Taking these steps also would allow President Bush to go to the U.N. Summit on Children on September 30 and sincerely say that the United States is making a real effort to improve the lives and health of its children, to start putting the U.N. and Public Health Service goals for the year 2000 within reach, and to pursue the goals of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child that each nation make all reasonable efforts to reduce infant mortality and provide children access to health care.

ANALYSIS OF 1988 U.S. NATALITY DATA

Low Birthweight (birth at less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds)

In 1988 more than 270,000 infants were born at low birthweight, according to data recently released by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Nearly one in five of them was born at very low birthweight (less than 1500 grams or 3.5 pounds). Infants born too soon or too small are 40 times more likely to die in the first month of life. The Public Health Service estimates that 23,000 of the 40,000 infant deaths each year are a direct result of low birthweight. Altogether, two-thirds of infant deaths can be attributed to low birthweight or its consequences.

Today, although many die, more babies than ever before who are born too small or too soon can be saved with sophisticated medical technology. However, reducing infant deaths through intensive care rather than timely prenatal care is financially

costly (the neonatal intensive care costs \$10,000 to \$30,000 per infant) and leaves surviving babies facing perilous long-term health risks. For every four infants born at very low birthweight, one will be left with moderate to severe disabilities, including retardation, cerebral palsy, major seizure disorders, and blindness.

Given the importance of birthweight to infant and child health, the NCHS data for 1988 (Table 2) are extremely disturbing:

- There was no improvement from 1987 to 1988 in the proportion of infants born at low birthweight.
- With one exception, in every year from 1980 to 1988 the percentage of infants born at low birthweight either increased or showed no improvement. This follows a period (1970 to 1979) when the low-birthweight rate improved slowly but steadily.
- The racial disparities in birthweight are a major contributor to the black/white infant mortality gap. In 1988, when only 5.6 percent of white infants were born at low birthweight, 13.0 percent of black infants were low birthweight at birth -- the highest proportion since 1976. In 1988, the proportion of black infants born at low birthweight continued an upward trend that began in 1986. For the first time since 1983 the ratio of black to white infants with low birthweight widened, and it widened substantially: the black/white gap of 2.32-to-1 babies born at low birthweight was the greatest since NCHS began reporting data for black infants in 1969 (Figure 2).
- In 1979, the U.S. Surgeon General set modest health objectives for the nation in 1990 that included having low-birthweight births constitute no more than 5 percent of all births. A slight acceleration of the rate of progress made in the 1970s would have accomplished this goal. Instead, overall progress ceased in the 1980s. The proportion of all infants born at low birthweight was 6.9 percent in 1988, the same as the proportion in 1979.

Very Low Birthweight (birth at less than 1,500 grams or 3.5 pounds)

- The proportion of all infants born at very low birthweight did not improve in 1988. The incidence of very low birthweight either has increased or not improved every year since 1979 (Table 3).

- o While the incidence of very low birthweight among white babies improved slightly between 1987 and 1988, (dropping back to 1982 levels), the problem for black babies worsened, widening the black/white gap. The 1988 black very low birthweight rate (2.78 percent) is 17 percent greater than the 1979 rate (Figure 3).

Premature Birth (birth prior to 37 weeks gestation)

A major cause of low birthweight is premature birth. Approximately 40 percent of infants born prematurely are born at low birthweight, compared with only 3 percent of babies born after 37 weeks gestation. Black premature infants are especially likely to be born at low birthweight.

- o Between 1981 and 1988, the proportion of all births that were premature rose from 9.4 to 10.2 percent of all births. This represents a steady upward trend.
- o Between 1987 and 1988, while there was no change in the percent of white infants born prematurely, the proportion of black infants born too soon increased, widening an already substantial racial disparity.

Early prenatal care

Early prenatal care is an effective and cost-saving means to reduce low-birthweight and infant mortality rates. Every dollar invested in prenatal care can save more than \$3 by improving the health of newborns and reducing hospital intensive care costs. Early and continuous prenatal care therefore constitutes a key maternal and child health indicator. According to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, use of prenatal care overwhelmingly reflects women's income, health insurance status, and access to ongoing sources of care.

Effective prenatal care begins during the first three months of pregnancy. However, the 1988 NCHS data indicate that:

- o The proportion of infants born to women who received early prenatal care (in the first 3 months) fell in 1988 (Table 4).

- The proportion of early prenatal care births either failed to improve or got worse in five of the past eight years. While early prenatal care use improved from 67.9 percent to 76.3 percent from 1970 to 1980, in the 1980s the improvement stopped. In 1988 the proportion of early-care births slipped to at 75.9 percent.
- Racial disparities in access to early prenatal care are substantial. In 1988, 79.4 percent of white infants were born to mothers who had received early prenatal care, compared with only 61.1 percent of black infants. While the percentage of white infants born to women receiving early care has remained relatively constant since 1981, the proportion of black infants has been decreasing. In six of the past eight years, including 1988, the proportion has gotten worse for black babies. Levels were worse in 1988 than any year since 1978.
- The Surgeon General's early prenatal care objective for 1990 is that 90 percent of all women should begin care during the first three months of pregnancy. However, following significant improvements during the 1970s, the nation has moved away from the 1990 prenatal care objective during the 1980s (Figure 4).

Late or No Prenatal Care

The high proportion of women who receive either no prenatal care or none until after the sixth month of pregnancy represents one of the most serious health problems facing the nation. Not only do the infants born to women who receive late or no care face a higher risk of death and disability, but the risk of maternal morbidity and disability, often from preventable causes, also increases substantially.

- 1988 was the ninth consecutive year that the proportion of U.S. infants born to women who received late or no prenatal care either worsened or failed to improve (Table 5). The percentage of babies born to mothers who received late care or none at all stayed at 6.1 percent in 1988, nearly 20 percent higher than the level in 1979. This increase wiped out nearly half the gains made from 1971 to 1979.
- The black rate improved slightly in 1988 (after three years of severe worsening), but black women remain more than twice as likely as white women to receive late or no prenatal care (Figure 5).

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

Early and late care indicators only measure the timing of entry into prenatal care. They do not take into account the number of prenatal care visits or the continuity of care. Adequate prenatal care begins in the first three months of pregnancy and includes a sufficient number of visits. For example, adequate care for a pregnant woman who carried her baby the full nine months (36 weeks or more) would begin in the first three months and include at least nine visits.

- o In 1988, only 68.9 percent of all births were to women who received adequate care. In that year, more than 250,000 babies (8 percent) were born to women who received inadequate care (beginning after the seventh month of pregnancy and no more than four visits).
- o The racial disparity is even worse for adequate care than for early prenatal care: in 1988 almost three-quarters (73.5 percent) of white infants were born to women who received adequate prenatal care, while only half (50.7 percent) of black infants had the benefit of adequate prenatal care.

ANALYSIS OF THE MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH OBJECTIVES IN HEALTHY PEOPLE 2000

The maternal and infant health objectives contained in Healthy People 2000, released on September 6 by the U.S. Public Health Service, are an unfortunate reflection of the stagnation and erosion in maternal and infant health indicators during the 1980s. The lack of progress in improving maternal and infant health over the past decade, and in some instances the worsening conditions, mean that the Public Health Service felt it could not set some of the goals for the year 2000 any higher than the 1990 goals. Even if these goals are attained in the year 2000, they will leave the United States in a poor standing when compared with other industrialized nations.

- Although low birthweight is the greatest killer andcrippler of infants, the year 2000 objectives for low birthweight for all infants (5 percent) and black infants (9 percent) are identical to the 1990 goals.
- The year 2000 objective for early prenatal care of 90 percent of all women is identical to that set for 1990 (Table 6).

The Public Health Service also has set relatively low infant mortality goals for the year 2000. The Service presumably perceived this as a necessary outcome of the poor 1980s progress in and its own low 1990s expectations for prenatal care and low birthweight improvement:

- At 7 deaths per 1,000 live births, the year 2000 infant mortality objective assumes a rate of progress identical to the slowed rate of progress during the 1980s rather than the faster progress rates that were achieved during the 1970s.
- The overall infant mortality goal of 7 deaths per 1,000 live births for the year 2000 sets our sights below the 1988 rates for Japan, Finland, and Sweden and equal to those of Canada, Switzerland, and Ireland.
- The black infant mortality year 2000 objective of 11 per 1,000 is less adequate than the 1988 rates in 23 countries, including the overall U.S. rate.

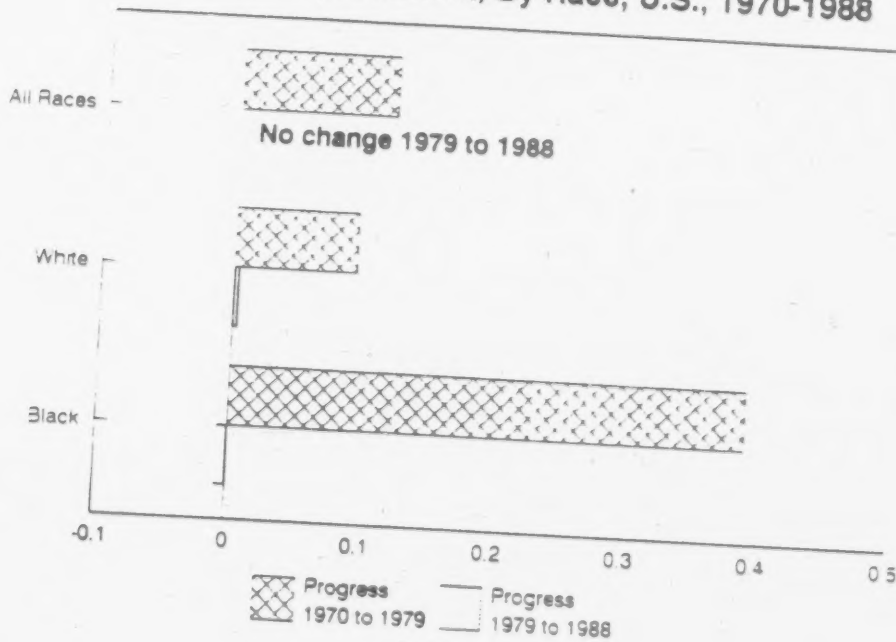
Table 1

**Low Birthweight and Prenatal Care,
Percent Change, All Races, U.S., 1970-1988**

	Percent			Percent Change	
	1970	1980	1988	Nine-Year Period 1970-1980	Period 1980-1988
Early Prenatal Care	67.9%	76.3%	75.9%	1.24%	-0.07%
Late or No Prenatal Care	7.9	5.1	6.1	-3.54	2.45
Low Birthweight	7.9	6.8	6.9	-1.39	0.18

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by
Children's Defense Fund.

**Early Prenatal Care Use,
Percent Improvement, By Race, U.S., 1970-1988**



Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight
by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1988

Year	All Races	White	--Nonwhite-- Black	Total	Ratio of Black to White
1950	7.5	7.1	--	10.2	--
1955	7.6	6.8	--	11.7	--
1960	7.7	6.8	--	12.8	--
1961	7.8	6.9	--	13.0	--
1962	8.0	7.0	--	13.1	--
1963	8.2	7.1	--	13.6	--
1964	8.2	7.1	--	13.9	--
1965	8.3	7.2	--	13.8	--
1966	8.3	7.2	--	13.9	--
1967	8.2	7.1	--	13.6	--
1968	8.2	7.1	--	13.7	--
1969	8.1	7.0	14.1	13.5	2.01
1970	7.9	6.8	13.9	13.3	2.04
1971	7.7	6.6	13.4	12.7	2.03
1972	7.7	6.5	13.6	12.9	2.09
1973	7.6	6.4	13.3	12.5	2.08
1974	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.4	2.08
1975	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.2	2.08
1976	7.3	6.1	13.0	12.1	2.13
1977	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1978	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1979	6.9	5.8	12.6	11.6	2.17
1980	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.5	2.19
1981	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.4	2.19
1982	6.8	5.6	12.4	11.2	2.21
1983	6.8	5.6	12.6	11.2	2.25
1984	6.7	5.6	12.4	11.1	2.21
1985	6.8	5.6	12.4	11.1	2.21
1986	6.8	5.6	12.5	11.2	2.23
1987	6.9	5.7	12.7	11.3	2.23
1988	6.9	5.6	13.0	11.5	2.32

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight
by Race, 1969-1988

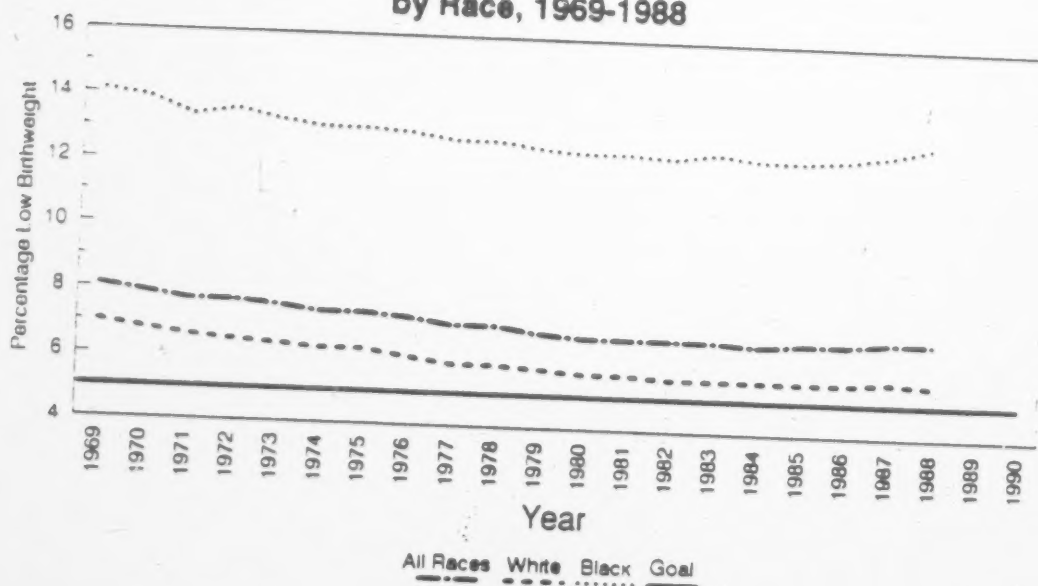


Figure 2

Table 3 Percentage of Infants Born at Very Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., 1979-1988

Year	All Races	White	Black
1979	1.15	0.90	2.37
1980	1.15	0.90	2.44
1981	1.16	0.90	2.47
1982	1.18	0.92	2.51
1983	1.19	0.93	2.55
1984	1.19	0.92	2.56
1985	1.21	0.94	2.65
1986	1.21	0.93	2.66
1987	1.24	0.94	2.73
1988	1.24	0.92	2.78

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

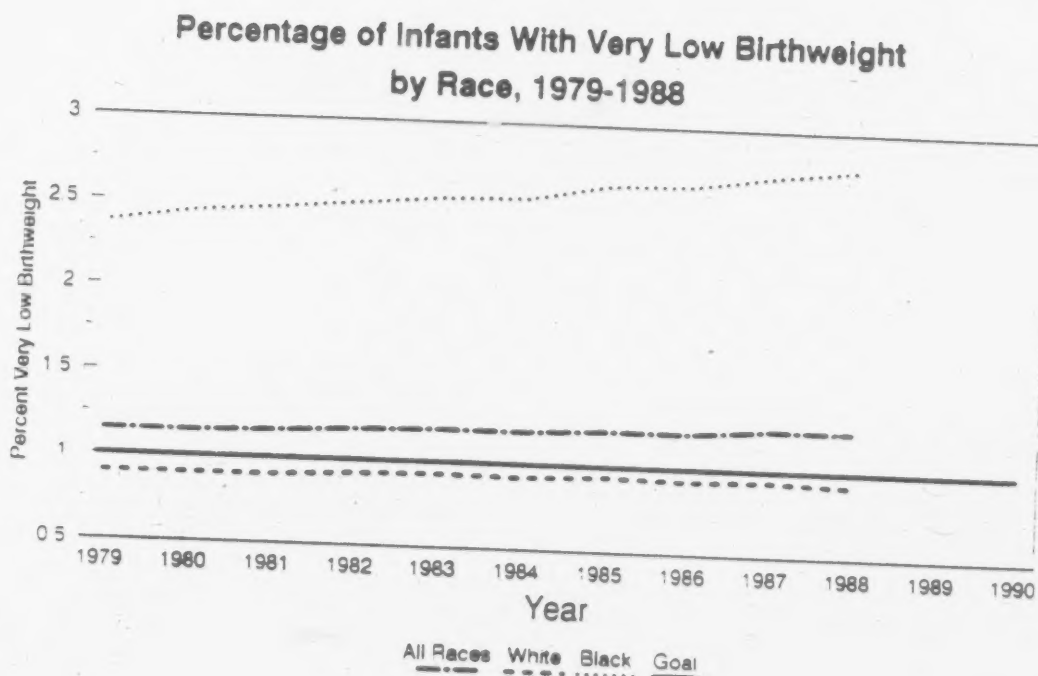


Figure 3

Table 4 Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving First Trimester Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1988

Year	All Races	White	--Nonwhite-- Black	Total
1969	68.0	72.4	42.7	44.5
1970	67.9	72.4	44.3	46.0
1971	68.6	73.0	44.3	48.1
1972	69.4	73.6	49.0	50.6
1973	70.8	74.9	51.4	52.9
1974	72.1	75.9	53.9	55.3
1975	72.3	75.9	55.8	57.0
1976	73.5	76.8	57.7	58.8
1977	74.1	77.3	59.0	60.1
1978	74.9	78.2	60.2	61.4
1979	75.9	79.1	61.6	62.9
1980	76.3	79.3	62.7	63.8
1981	76.3	79.4	62.4	63.8
1982	76.1	79.3	61.5	63.2
1983	76.2	79.4	61.5	63.4
1984	76.5	79.6	62.2	64.1
1985	76.2	79.4	61.8	63.7
1986	75.9	79.2	61.6	63.7
1987	76.0	79.4	61.2	63.4
1988	75.9	79.4	61.1	67.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

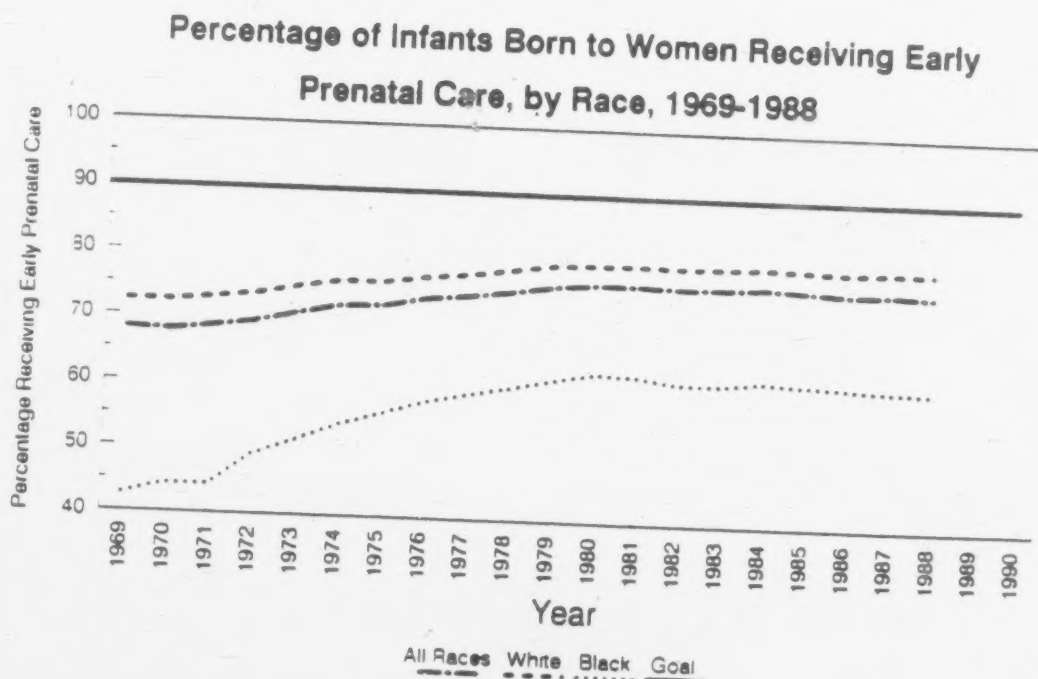


Figure 4

Table 5 Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1988

Year	All Races	White	--Nonwhite-- Black	Total
1969	8.1	6.3	18.2	17.7
1970	7.9	6.2	16.6	16.2
1971	7.2	5.8	14.6	14.1
1972	7.0	5.5	13.2	13.1
1973	6.7	5.4	12.4	12.3
1974	6.2	5.0	11.4	11.2
1975	6.0	5.0	10.5	10.4
1976	5.7	4.8	9.9	9.8
1977	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.5
1978	5.4	4.5	9.3	9.1
1979	5.1	4.3	8.9	8.8
1980	5.1	4.3	8.8	8.8
1981	5.2	4.3	9.1	8.9
1982	5.5	4.5	9.6	9.3
1983	5.6	4.6	9.7	9.4
1984	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.3
1985	5.7	4.7	10.0	9.5
1986	6.0	5.0	10.6	9.9
1987	6.1	5.0	11.1	10.3
1988	6.1	5.0	10.9	9.7

Note: Late care is defined as starting in the third trimester.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

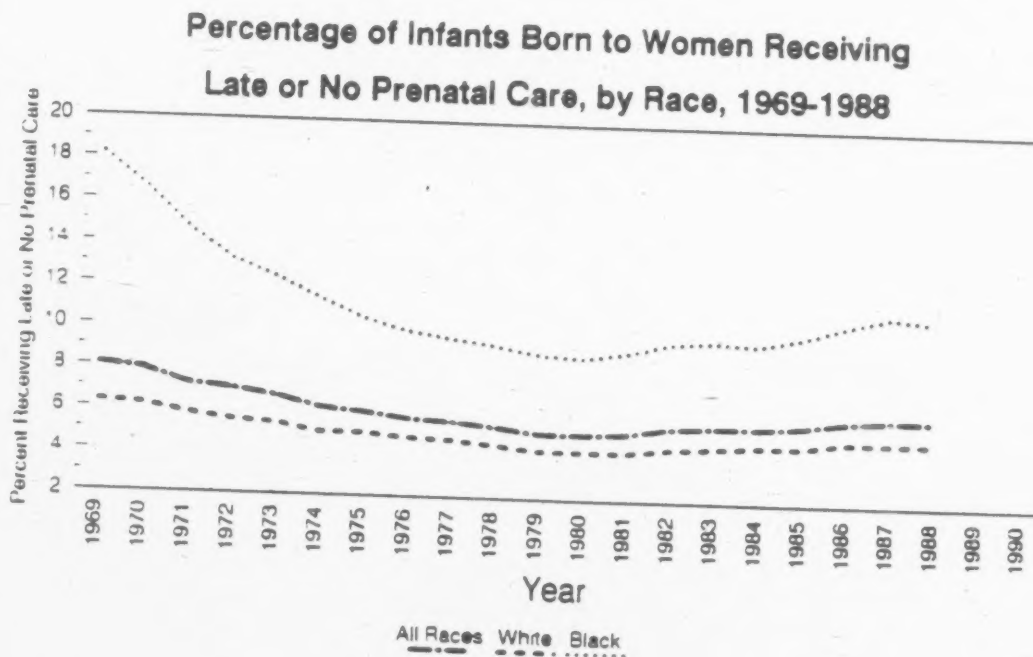


Figure 5

Table 6

National Health Objectives Maternal and Infant Health

- Reduce low birthweight to an incidence of no more than 5 percent of live births
- Reduce very low birthweight to no more than 1 percent of live births
- Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy
- These objectives will not be met for 1990 and remain the same for the year 2000

Progress Toward the Nation's Health Objectives Low Birthweight and Prenatal Care, By Race, U.S.

	1988	1990	Will meet		Point change per year		Needed 1988-2000 to meet goal
	Rate	Goal	1990 goal		Actual 1970-1979	Actual 1979-1988	
Low Birthweight			Yes No				
Total	6.9	5	●		-0.11	0.00	-0.16
White	5.6	9	●		-0.11	-0.02	N/A
Black	13.0	9	●		-0.14	+0.28	-0.33
Prenatal Care							
Total	75.9	90	●		+0.89	0.00	+1.17
White	79.4	90	●		+0.74	+0.03	+0.88
Black	61.1	90	●		+1.92	-0.06	+2.41

Table 7
U.S. Maternal and Child Health Fact Sheet, 1988

	White	Nonwhite Black	Total	Total
<u>Births:</u>				
To all women	3,046,162	671,976	863,348	3,909,510
To all women younger than 20	319,544	152,508	169,397	488,941
To women younger than 15	4,073	6,182	6,515	10,588
Percentage of all births that were to teens	10.5%	22.7%	19.6%	12.5%
<u>Percentage of births that were low birthweight:</u>				
To all women	5.6%	13.0%	11.5%	6.9%
To women younger than 20	7.6	13.3	12.7	9.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births that were to teens	14.1%	23.2%	21.8%	16.9%
<u>Percentage of babies born to women who received:</u>				
Prenatal care in the first trimester	79.4%	61.1%	63.6%	75.9%
Prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all	5.0	10.9	10.1	6.1
Adequate prenatal care*	73.5	50.7	52.1	68.9
Inadequate prenatal care*	6.1	15.5	14.8	8.0

* See page 10 for definitions of adequate and inadequate prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by
Children's Defense Fund.



**Maternal and
Child Health In
America's Cities
Special Report Three**

Children's Defense Fund

**MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
IN AMERICA'S CITIES
Special Report Three**

**Health Division
Children's Defense Fund
122 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
January 1991**

INTRODUCTION

This Special Report of CDF's series, The Health of America's Children, examines several key infant and child health indicators in America's 172 largest cities. Since the 1970s, the nation's cities have come to house a growing concentration of children, and a growing proportion of city children are poor and minority. In 1987, 30.4 percent (19 million) of American children younger than 18 lived in cities, up from 27.4 percent in 1974. While childhood poverty rose significantly for all American children during the 1980s, America's children living in cities were the poorest of all. Between 1974 and 1987 urban childhood poverty rates rose from 21.6 to 29.6. By 1987, 45.2 percent of poor children lived in cities, while 27.7 percent lived in suburbs and 27.1 percent lived in non-metropolitan areas. In that year, 57.6 percent of poor black children and 61.1 percent of poor Latino children lived in central cities; in 1974 these figures were 56.0 and 51.4 percent respectively.

Over the past decade American cities have gone through profound changes. The earliest results from the 1990 census indicate that many cities, especially the larger ones, lost significant numbers of residents. Often residents who migrated out were those with the economic means to live in the suburbs. Their loss caused serious decline in cities' capacity to raise the revenues needed to maintain essential health and social services. Moreover, the out-migration from cities coincided with a major loss in the 1980s of budgetary and programmatic help to

cities from the federal government.

These changes in the demographic and economic profile of American cities meant that by the end of the 1980s urban residents were significantly poorer than they had been 15 years before, and city officials had far fewer resources with which to address the consequences of poverty. No population has suffered more from the economic and social erosion that has occurred in the nation's cities than low-income children.

As with the nation as a whole, child health indicators are a sensitive bellwether of the impact of the 1980s on urban children. Given the strong relationship between child poverty and reduced child health status,¹ and the high proportion of urban children who are poor, the health status of children living in urban areas can be expected to be depressed. Moreover, in light of the significant proportion of all American children who reside in cities, the health status of urban children can be expected to have a major impact on national child health indicators.

This Special Report examines infant mortality, low birthweight, and teenage childbearing trends between 1980 and 1987 for the 172 U.S. cities with populations of 100,000 or greater. It also analyzes data on the incidence of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and preventable childhood disease in American cities. The city statistics on infant low birthweight and mortality and teenage childbearing patterns are analyzed by classifying cities into three major groupings: large cities with populations of 500,000 or more; medium-sized

cities with populations of 250,000 to 499,999; and small cities with populations of 100,000 to 249,999. The Technical Notes at the end of this report provide a comprehensive explanation of the data presented.

KEY FINDINGS

For all indicators of child health studied, children in our nation's cities face excess threats to health and well-being. Infants in urban areas are more likely to be born too small, to have teenage mothers, to have infectious diseases, and to die in the first year of life. While urban children's risk varies considerably, even within city size categories, these findings suggest that health risks are not concentrated solely in the nation's largest cities. The size of these risks generally appears more related to the economic well-being of the city in which children live.

Infant Mortality

After a decade and a half of significant progress from 1965 to 1980, progress in improving infant mortality in the United States slowed significantly during the 1980s. The national rate of progress in reducing infant mortality slowed so much that the United States cannot meet the Surgeon General's 1990 infant mortality goal of 9 deaths per 1,000 live births.² Moreover national statistics indicate that between 1987 and 1988 (the most recent year for which final national statistics are available), for only the second time since 1965 (1985 being the only other time), there was no statistically significant decline in the

overall national infant mortality rate.³ The United States' 1988 infant mortality rate placed it 20th in the world that year.

Infant Mortality in American Cities

In 1987, 1,139,161 (29.9 percent) of the nation's 3,809,394 births were to city residents, but 35.9 percent of the 38,408 infant deaths were among urban infants. In that year, the urban infant mortality rate of 13.2 deaths per 1,000 live births was considerably higher than the national rate of 10.1 per 1,000. The higher poverty rates and substandard living conditions that affect so many urban poor children are reflected in the urban infant mortality rate.

In 1987, regardless of the size of the city or the race of the baby, infants born in urban settings were less likely to survive their first year of life than U.S. infants as a whole:

- o The overall infant mortality rate exceeded the U.S. rate by 30 percent in large cities; 10 percent in medium cities; and 30 percent in small cities. Table 1.1
- o For whites, blacks, and all nonwhites (includes blacks, Asians, and Native Americans) infant mortality rates in cities of all sizes were higher in 1987 than for the U.S. as a whole.
- o The large city 1987 combined infant mortality rate of 13.2 per 1,000 was higher than the rates of 23 other nations, including Greece and Singapore. The average infant mortality rate in medium sized cities (11.6 per 1,000) exceeded the rate of 22 other nations that year. For small cities, the average infant mortality rate (12.8 per 1,000) placed behind 23 other nations.

Just as the 1987 infant mortality rate was higher for cities of all sizes than for the rest of the nation, the rate of progress in reducing infant mortality between 1980 and 1987 was slower in urban settings than in the nation as a whole.

- o Between 1980 and 1987 the infant mortality rate in the U.S. declined by 20 percent for all races -- a very slow rate of decline compared to previous decades. In large cities, however, the average rate of decline was even slower. Between 1980 and 1987, overall infant mortality in America's largest cities (with populations of 500,000 or greater) declined by only 17 percent. Table 2.1
- o The small decline in the urban infant mortality rate experienced among infants of all races was true for whites as well. While the white infant mortality rate dropped by 22 percent nationally between 1980 and 1987, it declined by only 20 percent in large cities. Table 2.2
- o Between 1980 and 1987, black infant mortality for the United States as a whole dropped by 16 percent, compared with an average of 9 percent for large cities. In addition, for that period, black infant mortality rates actually increased in three (Indianapolis IN, Memphis TN, and Philadelphia PA) of the 18 large cities with measurable rates. Table 2.3

In many American cities, the disparity between the national 1987 infant mortality rate and the individual city rate was enormous:

- o In 1987 New Haven, CT, a small city in the wealthiest state in the nation, had an overall infant mortality rate of 20.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. This figure gives New Haven the terrible distinction of being the only major U.S. city in 1987 with an overall infant mortality rate that was double the national rate (10.1 per 1,000). New Haven ranked last among the 112 cities with populations of 100,000 or more with measurable infant mortality rates in 1987.
- o While New Haven's overall infant mortality rate ranked worst among cities, Detroit MI, Washington DC, Baltimore MD, and came quite close at 19.7, 19.3 and 19.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. Table 2.49
- o Five of the 63 cities with measurable white rates registered 1987 white infant mortality rates of at least 1.5 times greater than the overall white rate of 8.6 (Amarillo TX, Des Moines IA, Baltimore MD, Salt Lake City UT, and Tacoma WA). All cities except Baltimore were small cities. Table 2.50
- o Among the 46 cities with measurable black rates in 1987, Pittsburgh PA had a black infant mortality rate (28.2 per 1,000) that was more than 1.5 times higher than the national black rate that year (17.9 per 1,000). Pittsburgh's rate was higher than the 1987 infant mortality rate of 41 other nations, including Panama and Korea. Four other cities had black infant mortality rates in 1987 that were at least a

third higher than the U.S. black rate that year (New Haven CT, Savannah GA, Montgomery AL, and Charlotte NC). Table 2.51

Infant Mortality Patterns by City Size

Overall, it was the largest American cities that showed the highest infant mortality rates for 1987. But for each racial subgroup, infant mortality was the highest in small cities with populations between 100,00 and 249,999. Table 1.1

Large Cities

The nation's 22 largest cities with populations of 500,000 or more accounted for a disproportionate share of infant deaths and had the highest overall average infant mortality rate in 1987. While there was variation in infant mortality rates among large cities, it was less than the differences among medium or small sized cities.

- o While the largest cities accounted for 14.4 percent of all births in 1987, 18.6 percent of all infant deaths were among their residents.
- o Among the 22 largest cities, 17 had overall infant mortality rates above the national average. Table 2.5
- o Detroit MI, Washington DC, and Baltimore MD reported infant mortality rates two times greater than San Francisco and San Jose CA.

Medium Cities

Among the 34 mid-sized cities (with populations between 250,000 and 499,999 and measurable rates), the average infant mortality rate for all races (11.6 per 1,000) was lower than that of small or large cities. Table 1.1 In fact, none of the medium-sized cities were ranked in the worst 10 among all cities. Table 1.2 However, black infant mortality was extremely high in certain mid-sized cities.

- o Medium-sized cities accounted for 6.5 percent of all U.S. births and 7.4 percent of total infant deaths in 1987.
- o Miami FL had the best infant mortality rate (7.2) of medium-sized cities and was second best among all 112 cities ranked on infant mortality for all races. Atlanta GA had the worst infant mortality rate of the mid-sized group; at 16.6 per 1,000 the Atlanta rate was more than double that of Miami.
- o Pittsburgh PA and Charlotte NC had black infant mortality rates that ranked last among mid-sized cities and were among the 10 worst of the 46 cities with populations over 100,000 with measurable black infant mortality rates in 1987.

Table 2.51

Small Cities

Infant mortality comparisons for small cities (with populations between 100,000 and 249,999) indicated that maternal and infant health problems may be more serious there than is generally believed. Their average infant mortality rates by race are higher than for large and medium-sized cities.

- o In 1987 small cities represented 9.0 percent of all U.S. births and 9.9 percent of all infant deaths.
- o The 56 small cities with measurable overall infant mortality rates in 1987 showed wide variation. However, only 13 had rates at or below the national rate. The average for small cities (12.8 per 1,000) was about 25 percent above the U.S. average (10.1) Table 1.2
- o The six cities (New Haven CT, Savannah GA, Richmond VA, Syracuse NY, Portsmouth VA, and Flint MI) with the highest overall infant mortality rates for small cities in 1987 also were among the 10 worst of all cities with populations over 100,000 in that year. Table 1.2
- o The average 1987 white infant mortality rate for small-sized cities of 10.3 per 1,000 was 20 percent higher than the U.S. white rate (8.6).
- o The average black infant mortality rate for small cities of 21.3 per 1,000 exceeded the U.S. black rate by about 20 percent and was above the large and medium-sized city black averages. Table 2.39

- o Of the 54 cities with populations over 100,000 and measurable rates for nonwhites, five small cities (New Haven CT, Savannah GA, Montgomery AL, Columbus GA, and Newport News VA) were among the 10 worst on nonwhite infant mortality for 1987. Table 1.2

A number of factors may account for the elevated infant mortality rates in small cities. First, small cities may have fewer resources than large cities to deal with many of the same problems. For example, large cities frequently have public health agencies with resources from city budgets to combine with state allocations. This is far less common in smaller cities. Thus, prenatal care and other preventive health services may be even less adequate in small than in large cities.

Second, small cities may be less likely to have sophisticated medical care centers to serve infants born with extremely high medical risks. Large cities are more likely to have hospitals with fully equipped neonatal intensive care units. In general, infants born in smaller cities appear to be less likely to be born at low birthweight. This suggests that the disparities in infant survival may result, at least in part, from care provided at the time of and after birth rather than during the prenatal period. Because advanced neonatal intensive care plays such a pivotal role in reducing infant death and disability, infants born in urban areas that do not possess sophisticated medical and hospital services may face a greater risk of death.

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality

While infant mortality rates reflect the health of a community, separate examination of early and late infant deaths can further pinpoint problem areas. Neonatal deaths (those occurring in the first 27 days of life) account for about two-thirds of all infant deaths. Four leading causes account for half of all neonatal deaths. These are: congenital anomalies (birth defects), low birthweight and prematurity, respiratory distress syndrome (usually related to low birthweight and prematurity), and problems that originate in labor and delivery. Comprehensive maternity care, which begins early in pregnancy, can prevent many of the causes of neonatal death.

Postneonatal mortality (deaths from 28 days to one year) more often reflects environmental and living conditions than health at the time of birth. Postneonatal deaths are most frequently caused by Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), birth defects, accidents, pneumonia and influenza, and infections. Comprehensive primary and preventive pediatric care is key to preventing many postneonatal deaths.

Neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates are available for the nation's largest cities, (the numbers of deaths in small and medium-sized cities are too small to allow reliable calculations of rates). Analysis of the large city rates reveals:

- o For 1987 the neonatal mortality rate for large cities (8.6 per 1,000) was about 30 percent above the U.S. rate (6.5). Two cities (Washington DC and Detroit MI) had neonatal mortality rates more than twice the national rate in that year. Table 2.9
- o Four cities (Philadelphia PA, New York NY, Baltimore MD and Chicago IL) had white neonatal mortality rates that were worse than the highest state white neonatal mortality rate

for 1987 (Georgia with a white neonatal rate of 7.1 per 1,000). Table 2.10

- o In 1987 the best large city's black neonatal mortality rate (Dallas TX, 9.4) was greater than the worst white rate (Philadelphia PA, 8.2). Tables 2.10 and 2.11 That year marked the second consecutive year in which Indianapolis had the highest black neonatal mortality rate among large cities (17.8 per 1,000).
- o The postneonatal mortality rate for infants in large cities (4.7 per 1,000) was 30 percent higher than the national rate (3.6) in 1987. Three cities (Baltimore MD, Cleveland OH, and Memphis TN) had postneonatal mortality rates for all races that were at or above 6.0 per 1,000. Table 2.13
- o The risk of death after the first month of life was extremely high for black infants in some large cities. In 1987, in Jacksonville FL, Los Angeles CA, Philadelphia PA, and Chicago IL more than eight black infants died between one month and one year of age for every 1,000 who were born. Table 2.15

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT AND BIRTHS TO TEENS

Low birthweight (less than 5.5 pounds at birth) is the single greatest factor in determining infant survival. Infants born at low birthweight are 40 times more likely to die in the first month of life and 20 times more likely to die before reaching their first birthdays.⁴ The U.S. Public Health Service has estimated that 23,000 of the approximately 40,000 infant deaths each year are the result of low birthweight.⁵ In addition, infants born at low birthweight also are at significantly greater risk of developing such lifelong disabling conditions as cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and vision and learning disabilities.⁶

Low birthweight may be the result of premature birth (birth prior to 37 weeks gestation) or of slow fetal growth. In either case, dramatic medical advances now allow prevention of low birthweight through early and comprehensive prenatal care. For

example many tests now are available to identify and treat risks during the first three months of pregnancy.

Another important factor related to infant health is the age of the mother. Infants born to teenagers are significantly more likely to be born at low birthweight, primarily because of the greater likelihood that teen mothers will receive only delayed or inadequate prenatal care. In addition, children of teen parents who survive infancy face a greater risk of developmental delay or illness. These risks are related to the greater likelihood that teen parents will have inadequate emotional and financial resources with which to care for their children.

Low Birthweight in Cities

The nation's 172 cities with populations of 100,000 or more accounted for more than one-third of all low-birthweight births nationally in 1987. Regardless of city size or race, infants born in cities were as, if not more, likely as U.S. infants overall to be born at low birthweight. However, differences by city size and by race are evident.

- o The largest cities accounted for 14.4 percent of all 1987 births, but 18.9 percent of all U.S. births that were low birthweight. Table 2.17
- o Five (Detroit MI, Washington DC, Baltimore MD, New Orleans LA, and Memphis, TN) of the 22 large cities were among the 10 worst of all cities. Table 2.49
- o On average, 8.5 percent of all medium city births and only 7.5 percent of all small city births in 1987 were low birthweight. Tables 2.29 and 2.41
- o Four mid-sized cities (St. Louis MO, Atlanta GA, Birmingham AL, and Newark NJ) and one small city (Hartford CT) were among the 10 cities with the worst low-birthweight rates.

A number of cities showed an incidence of overall or white infant low birthweight in 1987 that was considerably greater than the U.S. average:

- o Twenty cities had an overall incidence of low birthweight that was at least 1.5 times higher than the overall U.S. incidence of 6.9 percent. These included: Detroit MI, Washington DC, Hartford CT, Baltimore MD, Newark NJ, Birmingham AL, Atlanta GA, St. Louis MO, New Orleans LA, Memphis TN, Bridgeport CT, Philadelphia PA, Oakland CA, Jackson MS, Chicago IL, Fort Lauderdale FL, Paterson NJ, Flint MI, Columbia SC, and New Haven CT. Table 2.49
- o Three cities had an incidence of white low birthweight that was at least 1.5 times higher the U.S. rate for white infants (Hartford CT, Bridgeport CT, and Denver CO). Table 2.50

As in the nation as a whole, black infants born in our nation's cities were at least twice as likely as white infants to be born at low birthweight. The far greater proportion of all urban births that are to black mothers means that the overall incidence of low birthweight is higher in cities, regardless of their size. However, in some cities the risk of low birthweight for a black infant was startlingly high.

- o In 1987, 54.7 percent of black births, compared with 57.9 percent of low-birthweight births in the United States, were to city residents.
- o In Fresno CA and Washington DC, one of six black infants was born at low birthweight. Tables 2.19 and 2.43

Births to Teens

Cities accounted for 29.9 percent of all U.S. births in 1987 but a disproportionate 35.0 percent of all births to teens. In many cities the proportion of births that were to women younger than 20 was vastly higher than the national average as a whole. Cities of all sizes showed wide variations in the proportion of births that were to teens.

- o In 25 cities the overall proportion of births that were to teens was at least 1.5 times higher than the U.S. average (Gary IN, Newark, NJ, Macon GA, Baltimore MD, Flint MI, Hartford CT, Chattanooga TN, Shreveport LA, Detroit MI, Paterson NJ, Waco TX, Cleveland OH, St. Louis MO, Atlanta GA, Kansas City KS, Dayton OH, Memphis TN, Youngstown OH, Portsmouth VA, Milwaukee WI, Columbus GA, Louisville KY, New Haven CT, New Orleans LA, and Dallas TX). Table 2.49
- o In 16 cities the proportion of white births that were to teens was at least 1.5 times higher than the U.S. average (Hartford CT, San Antonio TX, Waco TX, Newark NJ, Pueblo CO, Amarillo TX, Flint MI, Macon GA, Stockton CA, Kansas City KS, Gary IN, Paterson NJ, Cleveland OH, Pasadena CA, Bridgeport CT, and San Bernardino CA). Table 2.50

PEDIATRIC ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

AIDS is a rapidly growing threat to the health of America's children. Since 1981, 2,000 cases of AIDS have been reported among children younger than 13. Half of these children have died. While women and children still represent a relatively small proportion of persons with AIDS, the epidemic is spreading most rapidly among them.

The most disadvantaged children, poor and minority children residing in inner cities, live in the path of the epidemic caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). As of March 1990, 84 percent of all reported pediatric AIDS cases occurred in nation's largest metropolitan areas.

Since the blood supply has been more closely monitored so that fewer children and adults are infected through transfusions, pediatric AIDS has become an infant's disease -- contracted in 80 percent of all cases from an infected mother. In the vast majority of pediatric AIDS cases, HIV infection is traceable to intravenous drug use by the mother or the mother's sexual partner. By September 1990, 67 percent of perinatal AIDS cases

among blacks, 70 percent among whites, and 85 percent among Latinos were related to intravenous drug use. Cities with high incidences of intravenous drug use tend to have higher proportions of pediatric AIDS cases.

- o New York leads the country in the number of children diagnosed with AIDS. As of September 1990, 693 children had reported cases. Table 1.6
- o Metropolitan areas (West Palm Beach FL, Miami FL, Newark NJ, Baltimore MD, New York NY, Nassau-Suffolk NY, and Boston MA) had more than 30 reported cases of pediatric AIDS and ratios of child to adult cases above the nation average (1.7 percent).

MEASLES

More than 18,000 measles cases were reported during 1989 -- more than 10 times the all-time low (1,497) reported in 1983. In 1990 the epidemic continued and spread even further, with 25,000 cases and more than 60 deaths reported. The measles epidemic of 1989 and 1990 is a signal to the nation that our children's immunization levels have reached critically low levels.

Of the cases in 1990, more than 17,000 cases were among preschoolers who should have been immunized. Overall, in this epidemic, more than 80 percent of measles cases among children ages 16 months to 5 years could have been prevented by timely vaccination. These were entirely preventable measles cases. The majority occurred in urban areas.

Immunization levels among preschoolers in the nation's cities are generally inadequate. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that between 40 to 60 percent of lowincome two-year-olds living in urban areas are not appropriately immunized. Those not fully protected form a reservoir of children who are

susceptible to vaccine-preventable diseases. Measles, being the most contagious of those diseases, then can easily sweep through a population of preschoolers in an urban area and also infect infants who are too young for measles vaccines.

- o In 1989 three metropolitan county outbreaks (Chicago IL, Houston TX, and Los Angeles CA) accounted for one-third of all cases among preschool-age children.
- o Los Angeles County has experienced an epidemic of measles for three consecutive years, during which time nearly 100 children have died from measles. In 1989 and 1990, measles began to spread from Los Angeles to surrounding counties in Southern California.
- o Cook County (Chicago IL) reported 1,758 cases of measles in 1989. This was the largest number reported for a county in that year. Table 1.7
- o Nine U.S. metropolitan counties (Cook County IL, Los Angeles County CA, Harris County TX, Milwaukee WI, San Bernadino County CA, Orange County CA, Fresno County CA, Dallas County TX, and Hudson County NJ) reported 100 or more cases of measles among preschool-aged children in 1989. Other urban counties were added to that list as a result of outbreaks of measles in 1990.
- o Minority children living in cities are disproportionately affected. Black and Latino children face seven to nine times the risk of measles as white children in these urban outbreaks.

The Centers for Disease Control has found that certain cities, such as Seattle and Cleveland, have been able to immunize a higher proportion of children on schedule and keep the number of measles cases very low. Their success probably is because these cities support public health clinics and make vaccines readily accessible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the long run, this country's maternal and child health problems will be solved only if women and children have both adequate insurance coverage and the health services when and where they are needed. We need a program available at least to all pregnant women and children. Until such a national program is structured, however, the nation cannot afford to neglect the health of its most vulnerable children. Existing programs must be improved to ensure the health of the next generation.

To improve the health of urban infants and toddlers today, CDF recommends:

- o Expanding Medicaid to cover all poor and near-poor pregnant women and children with family incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level. As an immediate step in 1992, states should be required to provide Medicaid to all pregnant women and infants with family incomes below 150 percent of poverty.
- o Providing basic primary care services in every medically underserved community. Federally funded community health centers should be expanded into every underserved neighborhood in our nation's cities. Maternal and Child Health Block Grant funds should be expanded to allow local health departments to deliver more prenatal care, immunizations, and specialized health services to children.
- o Revitalizing the National Health Service Corps to provide scholarships and loan repayments to physicians, nurses, dentists, and other health professionals willing to serve in impoverished urban and rural communities. The Corps should be sustained at a level of at least 2,000 personnel.
- o Encouraging placement of outreach workers in neighborhood clinics, housing projects, community centers, and other locations to provide support to pregnant women and new mothers, as well as streamlining the eligibility and enrollment process for public health and public assistance programs.
- o Expanding immunization funds to allow every child to be vaccinated on schedule, during convenient clinic hours and at accessible locations.

- o Improving access to comprehensive child health care through more aggressive use by states of Medicaid's special child health component, the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) program.
- o Sufficiently funding the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to all low-income and nutritionally at-risk mothers and children who are eligible to receive nutrition assistance, instead of just half of those eligible.
- o Supporting adequately programs to reduce teenage childbearing, including the federal Title X family planning program and federal, state, or locally funded pregnancy prevention programs that encourage teens to delay pregnancy by offering them positive life options.
- o Expanding and enhancing drug treatment services for substance abusing women of childbearing age and their families.

REFERENCES

1. Newacheck P. and Halfon N. "Access to Ambulatory Care Services for Economically Disadvantaged Children," Pediatrics, 78: 813-819, 1985.
2. Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives, U.S. Public Health Service, September 1990.
3. National Center For Health Statistics. "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1988." Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 39, No 7, Supplement, November 28, 1990.
4. Healthy People: The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Series 10, No. 173, (DHHS Pub. No. PHS 79-1501) 1979.
5. Infant Mortality in the United States: Report of the White House Task Force. Unpublished document dated November 30, 1989.
6. Institute of Medicine. Preventing Low Birthweight, (National Academy Press, Washington DC) 1985.
7. National Vaccine Advisory Committee. The Measles Epidemic: The Problems, Barriers and Recommendations, January 1991.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Vital statistics (infant deaths, births, low-birthweight births, and percentage of births that were to women younger than 20) appearing in this report are from published and unpublished reports of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). These data are provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, through which states report birth and death certificate information. These data may vary somewhat from rates and percentages published by individual state and city health agencies. Readers may obtain further details about the vital statistics data collection system from NCHS, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, MD 20782).

Rankings, percentages, rates of progress, and other data analyses were conducted by the Children's Defense Fund. The database was prepared for the 172 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. In calculating rates and percentages, CDF excluded data if the total number of events was fewer than thirty. Population cut-offs for large, medium, and small categories were determined by CDF.

Statistics on AIDS are from the HIV-AIDS Surveillance report (Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS, October 1990). They included AIDS cases reported through September 1990. The Centers for Disease Control definition for pediatric AIDS cases (reported among children younger than 13) is used throughout this report.

Measles statistics for urban counties are based on unpublished statistics from the Centers for Disease Control, (Center for Prevention Services, Division of Immunization). These data do not include the more than 25,000 cases of measles reported during 1990.

Key Indicators for Cities, 1987

	U.S. Total	Large	Medium	Small
Infant Mortality Rate				
All races	10.1	13.2	11.6	12.8
White	8.6	9.6	9.7	10.3
Black	17.9	19.4	18.0	21.3
Nonwhite	15.4	16.9	16.1	20.9
Low Birthweight (percent)				
All races	6.9	9.2	8.5	7.5
White	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.0
Black	12.7	13.2	13.2	12.7
Nonwhite	13.3	12.1	11.8	11.3
Births to Teens (percent)				
All races	12.4	15.9	14.9	13.7
White	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.9
Black	22.6	22.5	23.5	23.8
Nonwhite	19.6	20.2	21.1	21.1

Table 1.1

Table 1.2

**Ten Worst U.S. Cities on Infant Mortality
Population of 100,000 or More, 1987**

All Races

City, State	Rate
New Haven, CT	20.2
Detroit, MI	19.7
Washington, DC	19.3
Baltimore, MD	19.2
Savannah, GA	19.0
Richmond, VA	17.9
Syracuse, NY	17.8
Portsmouth, VA	17.7
Memphis, TN	17.7
Flint, MI	17.6

White

City, State	Rate
Amarillo, TX	16.6
Des Moines, IA	14.5
Baltimore, MD	14.0
Salt Lake City, UT	13.5
Tacoma, WA	13.1
Kansas City, MO	12.5
Colorado Springs, CO	11.8
Portland, OR	11.6
Sacramento, CA	11.5
Norfolk, VA	11.4

Black

City, State	Rate
Pittsburgh, PA	28.2
New Haven, CT	27.1
Savannah, GA	25.4
Montgomery, AL	24.2
Charlotte, NC	23.9
Indianapolis, IN	23.7
Philadelphia, PA	23.6
Columbus, GA	23.6
Detroit, MI	23.0
Chicago, IL	22.9

Nonwhite

City, State	Rate
Pittsburgh, PA	26.7
New Haven, CT	26.3
Savannah, GA	24.7
Montgomery, AL	23.8
Columbus, GA	23.1
Charlotte, NC	23.0
Indianapolis, IN	22.8
Detroit, MI	22.8
Philadelphia, PA	22.5
Newport News, VA	22.3

Infant Mortality Rate Averages

	U.S. Total	U.S. Cities
All races	10.1	12.5
White	8.6	9.8
Black	17.9	19.4
Nonwhite	15.4	17.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Table 1.3

**Ten Worst Large Cities on Infant Mortality
Population 500,000 or More, 1987**

All Races

City, State	Rate
Detroit, MI	19.7
Washington, DC	19.3
Baltimore, MD	19.2
Memphis, TN	17.7
Philadelphia, PA	17.3
Chicago, IL	16.6
New Orleans, LA	15.8
Cleveland, OH	15.5
Indianapolis, IN	13.3
New York, NY	12.7

White

City, State	Rate
Baltimore, MD	14.0
New York, NY	11.3
Philadelphia, PA	11.2
Chicago, IL	10.9
Memphis, TN	10.6
Cleveland, OH	10.5
Houston, TX	9.8
Phoenix, AZ	9.7
Indianapolis, IN	9.6
San Diego, CA	9.4

Black

City, State	Rate
Indianapolis, IN	23.7
Philadelphia, PA	23.6
Detroit, MI	23.0
Chicago, IL	22.9
Washington, DC	22.8
Memphis, TN	21.5
Baltimore, MD	21.1
Los Angeles, CA	21.1
Jacksonville, FL	20.3
Cleveland, OH	20.0

Nonwhite

City, State	Rate
Indianapolis, IN	22.8
Detroit, MI	22.8
Philadelphia, PA	22.5
Chicago, IL	21.6
Baltimore, MD	21.3
Memphis, TN	21.2
Washington, DC	21.0
Cleveland, OH	19.7
Jacksonville, FL	19.7
Milwaukee, WI	17.1

Infant Mortality Rate Averages

	U.S. Total	Large Cities
All races	10.1	13.2
White	8.6	9.6
Black	17.9	19.4
Nonwhite	15.4	16.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Table 1.4

**Ten Worst Medium Cities on Infant Mortality
Population of 250,000 to 499,999, 1987**

All Races

City, State	Rate
Atlanta, GA	16.6
Pittsburgh, PA	16.5
Newark, NJ	16.1
Norfolk, VA	15.5
Birmingham, AL	15.4
Kansas City, MO	15.4
Charlotte, NC	15.0
Buffalo, NY	14.1
St. Louis, MO	12.9
Minneapolis, MN	12.7

White

City, State	Rate
Kansas City, MO	12.5
Portland, OR	11.6
Sacramento, CA	11.5
Norfolk, VA	11.4
Buffalo, NY	11.3
Virginia Beach, VA	11.2
Oklahoma City, OK	10.9
Denver, CO	10.9
Cincinnati, OH	10.9
Minneapolis, MN	10.8

Black

City, State	Rate
Pittsburgh, PA	28.2
Charlotte, NC	23.9
Norfolk, VA	21.4
Kansas City, MO	20.7
Newark, NJ	20.3
Long Beach, CA	19.4
Buffalo, NY	19.0
Birmingham, AL	18.4
Atlanta, GA	17.3
Fort Worth, TX	17.3

Nonwhite

City, State	Rate
Pittsburgh, PA	26.7
Charlotte, NC	23.0
Newark, NJ	20.3
Norfolk, VA	20.2
Kansas City, MO	19.6
Buffalo, NY	18.4
Birmingham, AL	18.2
Atlanta, GA	17.2
Minneapolis, MN	16.2
Seattle, WA	15.7

Infant Mortality Rate Averages

	U.S. Total	Medium Cities
All races	10.1	11.6
White	8.6	9.7
Black	17.9	18.0
Nonwhite	15.4	16.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Table 1.5

**Ten Worst Small Cities on Infant Mortality
Population 100,000 to 249,999, 1987**

All Races

City, State	Rate
New Haven, CT	20.2
Savannah, GA	19.0
Richmond, VA	17.9
Syracuse, NY	17.8
Portsmouth, VA	17.7
Flint, MI	17.6
Amarillo, TX	17.4
Columbus, GA	16.9
Newport News, VA	16.4
Raleigh, NC	16.4

White

City, State	Rate
Amarillo, TX	16.6
Des Moines, IA	14.5
Salt Lake City, UT	13.5
Tacoma, WA	13.1
Colorado Springs, CO	11.8
San Bernadino, CA	11.3
Modesto, CA	10.9
Rochester, NY	10.1
Aurora, CO	9.8
Anaheim, CA	9.7

Black

City, State	Rate
New Haven, CT	27.1
Savannah, GA	25.4
Montgomery, AL	24.2
Columbus, GA	23.6
Baton Rouge, LA	22.7
Flint, MI	21.3
Orlando, FL	20.1
Richmond, VA	20.1
Shreveport, LA	18.7
Fort Lauderdale, FL	18.4

Nonwhite

City, State	Rate
New Haven, CT	26.3
Savannah, GA	24.7
Montgomery, AL	23.8
Columbus, GA	23.1
Newport News, VA	22.3
Baton Rouge, LA	21.7
Flint, MI	21.0
Richmond, VA	19.6
Orlando, FL	18.7
Shreveport, LA	18.5

Infant Mortality Rate Averages

	U.S. Total	Small Cities
All races	10.1	12.8
White	8.6	10.3
Black	17.9	21.3
Nonwhite	15.4	20.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Table 1.6 AIDS Cases Reported through September 1990,
For Metropolitan Areas with 500,000 or More Population

Metropolitan Area of Residence	Number of Children with AIDS	Total Number with AIDS
Akron, OH	0	102
Albany-Schenectady, NY	3	309
Albuquerque, NM	1	165
Allentown, PA	4	150
Anaheim, CA	9	1,277
Atlanta, GA	25	3,075
Austin, TX	5	677
Bakersfield, CA	0	101
Baltimore, MD	46	1,792
Baton Rouge, LA	2	185
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	27	1,283
Birmingham, AL	6	273
Boston, MA	51	2,471
Bridgeport, CT	19	529
Buffalo, NY	2	244
Charleston, SC	0	221
Charlotte, NC	5	310
Chicago, IL	48	3,722
Cincinnati, OH	6	329
Cleveland, OH	9	545
Columbus, OH	3	470
Dallas, TX	12	2,643
Dayton, OH	3	215
Denver, CO	5	1,234
Detroit, MI	21	1,326
El Paso, TX	1	98
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	46	2,402
Ft. Worth, TX	7	591
Fresno, CA	2	181
Gary, IN	0	82
Grand Rapids, MI	1	93
Greensboro, NC	6	248
Greenville, SC	0	123
Harrisburg, PA	4	153
Hartford, CT	12	525
Honolulu, HI	1	458
Houston, TX	44	4,481
Indianapolis, IN	3	450
Jacksonville, FL	19	713
Jersey City, NJ	38	1,656
Kansas City, MO	3	946
Knoxville, TN	0	105
Las Vegas, NV	5	430
Little Rock, AR	5	170
Los Angeles, CA	88	10,194
Louisville, KY	2	195
Memphis, TN	6	332
Miami, FL	156	4,049

Table 1.6 Continued

Middlesex, NJ	24	776
Milwaukee, WI	2	351
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	6	696
Mobile, AL	0	166
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	23	630
Nashville, TN	6	345
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	37	1,574
New Haven, CT	27	578
New Orleans, LA	18	1,380
New York, NY	693	28,595
Newark, NJ	123	4,136
Norfolk, VA	7	411
Oakland, CA	13	1,950
Oklahoma City, OK	0	336
Omaha, NE	1	117
Orlando, FL	7	698
Oxnard-Ventura, CA	0	138
Philadelphia, PA	52	3,156
Phoenix, AZ	4	910
Pittsburgh, PA	2	527
Portland, OR	2	724
Providence, RI	8	336
Raleigh-Durham, NC	9	349
Richmond, VA	7	363
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	15	935
Rochester, NY	2	332
Sacramento, CA	5	611
St. Louis, MO	7	775
Salt Lake City, UT	5	283
San Antonio, TX	11	766
San Diego, CA	19	2,237
San Francisco, CA	16	8,933
San Jose, CA	8	686
San Juan, PR	102	2,823
Scranton, PA	3	11
Seattle, WA	10	1,54
Springfield, MA	9	182
Syracuse, NY	5	151
Tacoma, WA	1	125
Tampa, FL	24	1,481
Toledo, OH	3	113
Tucson, AZ	2	238
Tulsa, OK	3	190
Washington, DC	62	4,323
West Palm Beach, FL	54	1,358
Wilmington, DL	3	242
Worcester, MA	4	150
City Total	2,205	130,161
All Other Areas	421	21,891
U.S. Total	2,628	152,126

Table 1.7 Measles Among Urban Preschool-Aged Children,*
United States, 1989

County	State	Cases
Bronx	NY	5
Brooklyn	NY	20
Caddo	LA	24
Cook	IL	1,758
Cuyahoga	OH	36
Dade	FL	17
Dallas	TX	126
Duval	FL	26
Fresno	CA	155
Harris	TX	729
Hartford	CT	42
Hillsborough	FL	61
Hudson	NJ	100
Kern	CA	6
Los Angeles	CA	756
Manhattan	NY	13
Milwaukee	WI	341
Orange	CA	228
Passaic	NJ	10
Queens	NY	35
Riverside	CA	66
Salt Lake	UT	31
San Bernardino	CA	291
San Diego	CA	83
Santa Clara	CA	16
Summit	OH	24
Tarrant	TX	22
Washington	DC	26
Total		5,047

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Division of Immunization,
July, 1990.

*Urban counties reporting more than 5 cases per year 1985-1989, more than 20 cases in either 1989 or 1990, or more than 100 cases total during 1985-1989.

Comparison of 1987 Infant Mortality Rates by City Size and Race

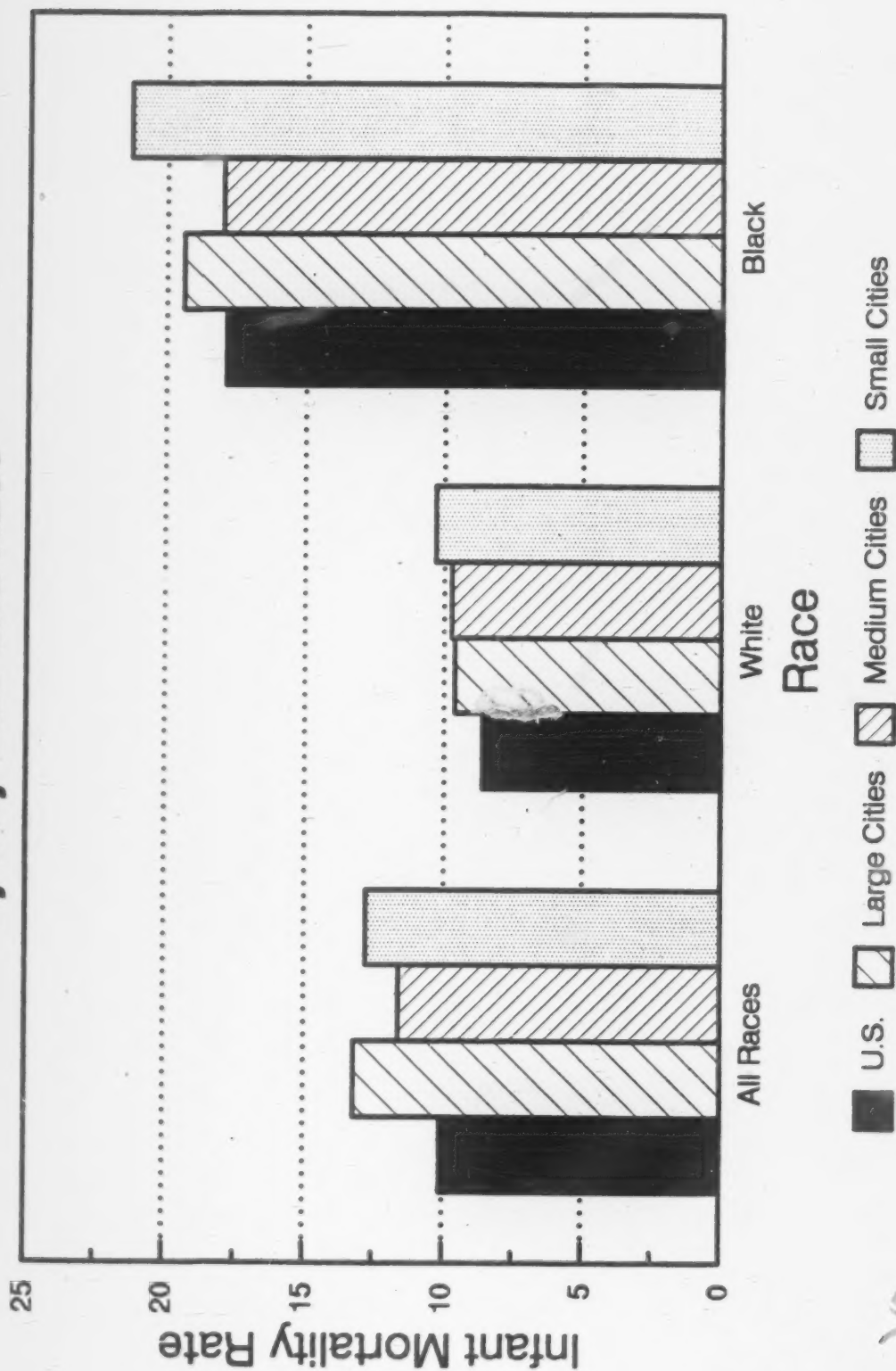


Figure 1.1

Comparison of 1987 Neonatal Mortality Rates U.S. and Large Cities by Race

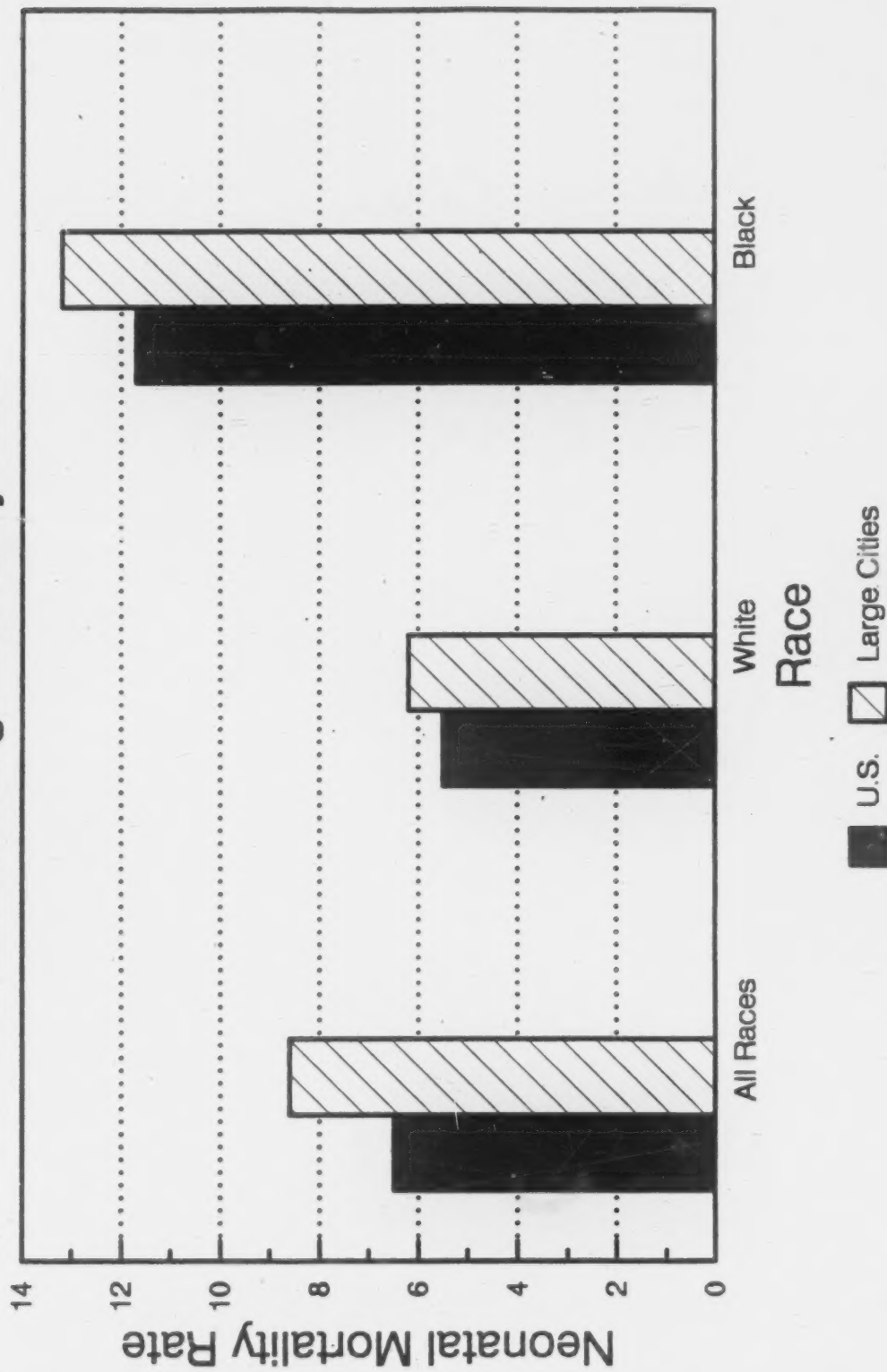


Figure 1.2

Comparison of 1987 Postneonatal Mortality Rate U.S. and Large Cities by Race

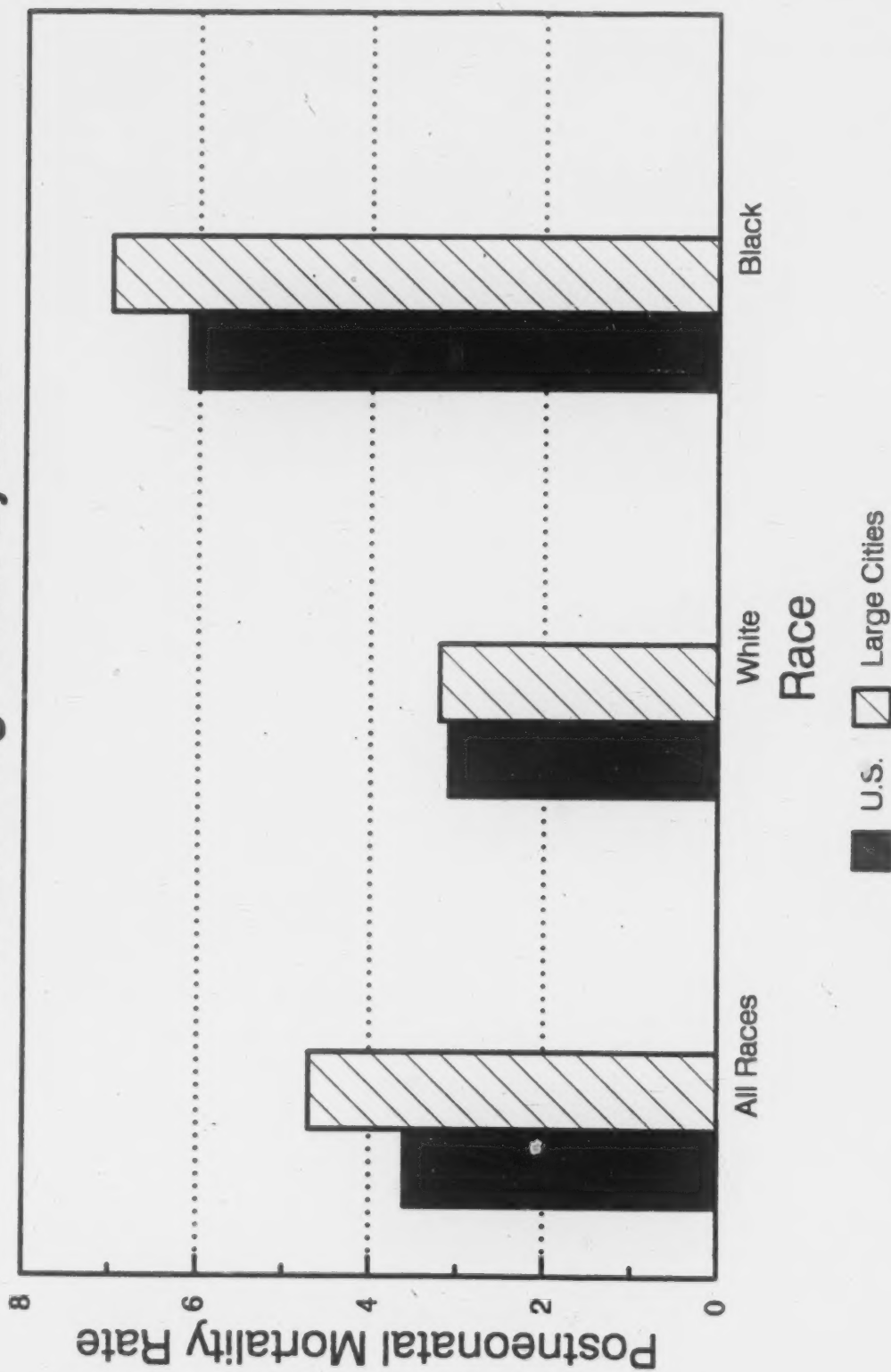


Figure 1.3

Comparison of 1987 Low Birthweight Births by City Size and Race

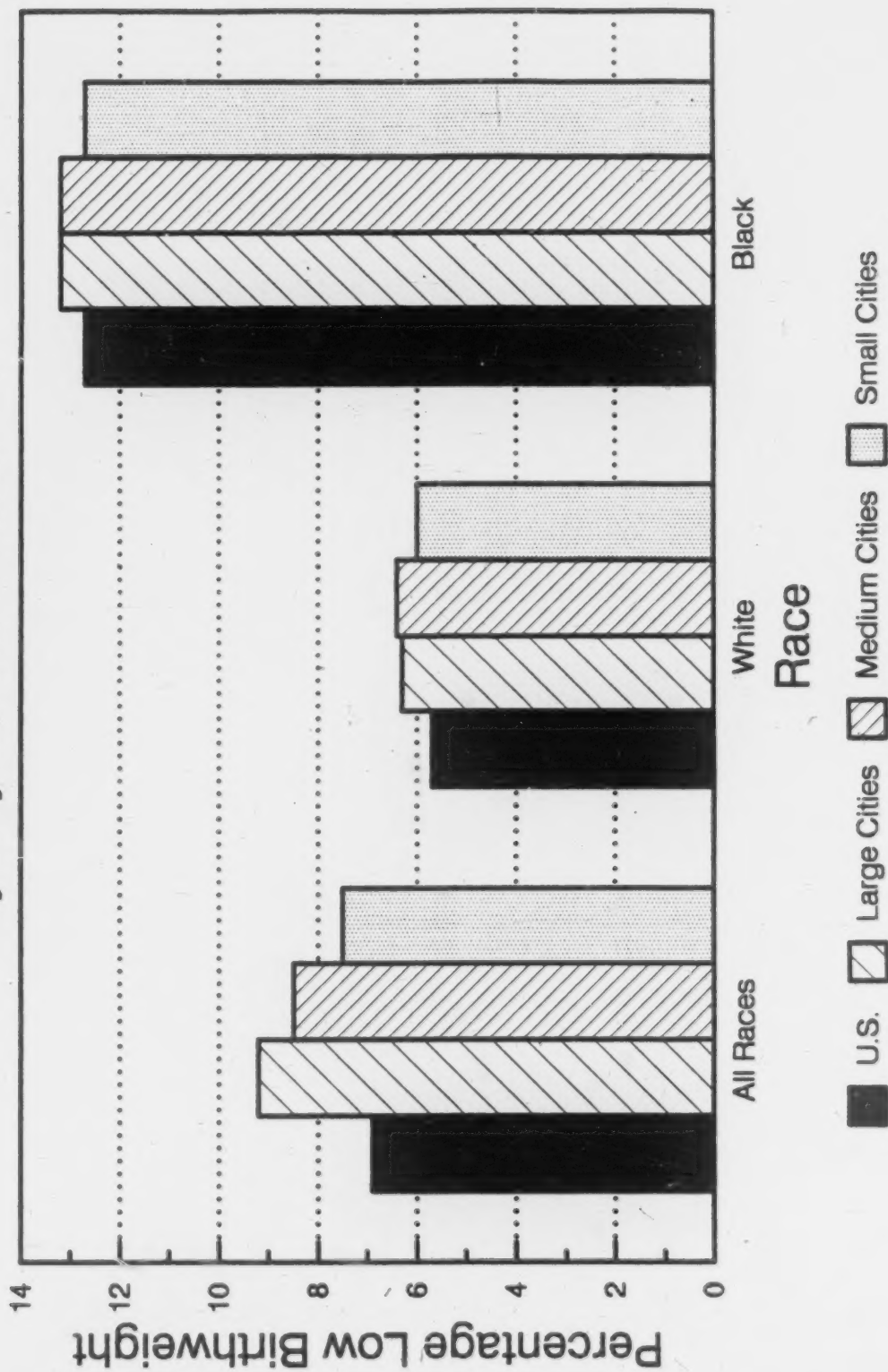


Figure 1.4

Comparison of 1987 Percentage of Births to Teens by City Size and Race

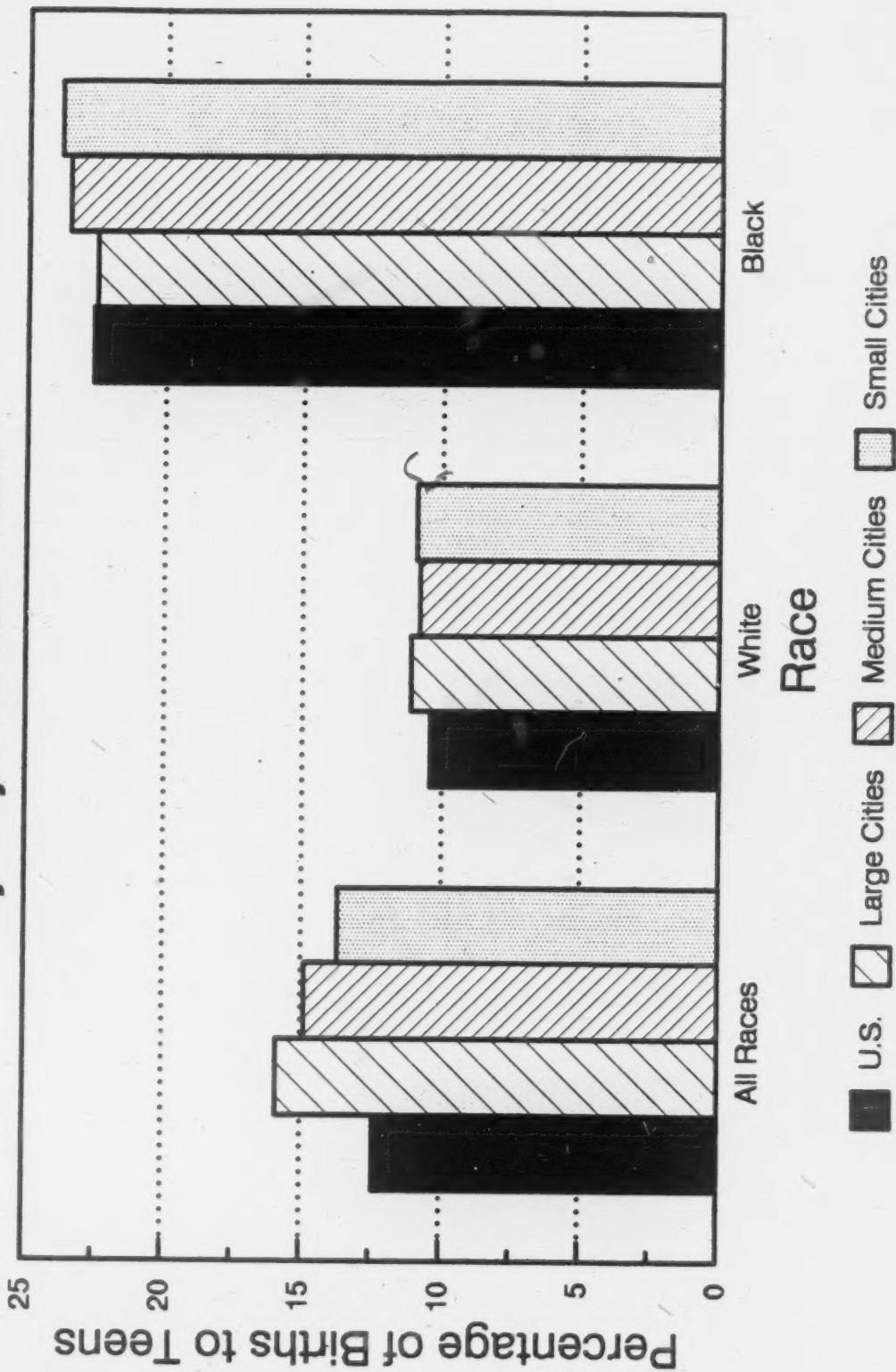


Figure 1.5

TREND AND RANKING TABLES

Table 2.1 Trends in Infant Mortality, Cities of 500,000+ Population, U.S., 1980-1987, All Races

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 Change (percent)
Baltimore	20.0	17.0	16.7	17.5	16.8	17.0	16.2	19.2	-4
Boston	13.0	12.0	15.8	11.5	11.7	15.6	13.9	11.9	-8
Chicago	20.8	18.9	18.7	17.7	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	-20
Cleveland	23.4	21.9	17.6	16.5	16.8	14.9	16.3	15.5	-34
Columbus	12.0	13.2	15.7	12.5	9.6	12.1	12.3	9.5	-21
Dallas	13.7	15.2	11.1	12.4	11.7	11.1	11.8	10.3	-25
Detroit	21.2	21.9	21.8	19.8	20.9	19.9	20.3	19.7	-7
District of Columbia	25.0	25.1	21.2	19.3	21.0	20.8	21.1	19.3	-23
Houston	13.3	13.8	11.8	13.0	11.9	11.2	11.3	11.4	-14
Indianapolis	14.4	14.7	14.0	14.9	13.3	14.3	14.2	13.3	-8
Jacksonville	14.6	15.7	14.5	12.8	11.9	14.5	13.1	12.7	-13
Los Angeles	12.4	11.3	11.7	12.8	11.0	11.2	10.1	10.5	-15
Memphis	17.7	18.3	15.9	17.5	14.8	19.0	15.8	17.7	0
Milwaukee	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.7	14.2	13.3	12.2	12.2	-10
New Orleans	20.2	17.1	16.5	17.6	16.0	16.4	15.5	15.8	-22
New York City	15.0	14.6	14.4	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.7	-15
Philadelphia	19.3	17.6	17.6	17.0	15.5	17.4	15.5	17.3	-10
Phoenix	12.5	12.4	10.0	13.7	9.9	9.9	11.0	10.4	-17
San Antonio	12.9	12.4	13.0	10.7	12.8	11.1	10.2	9.3	-28
San Diego	12.0	9.4	10.5	10.4	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.6	-20
San Francisco	11.1	10.5	11.4	11.3	8.8	8.6	8.8	7.7	-31
San Jose	10.7	9.7	9.1	10.1	7.9	8.2	7.3	8.7	-19
							Average		-17

Table 2.2 Trends in Infant Mortality, Cities of 500,000+ Population, U.S., 1980-1987, Whites

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 Change (percent)
Baltimore	17.7	10.7	11.9	11.1	13.2	11.8	12.6	14.0	-21
Boston	8.8	9.9	11.6	8.9	10.4	10.1	8.4	7.6	-14
Chicago	15.0	13.4	12.3	11.2	11.1	11.4	10.7	10.9	-27
Cleveland	16.5	11.6	14.7	14.5	10.2	11.2	11.9	10.5	-36
Columbus	10.1	11.8	13.0	11.0	8.3	11.9	11.9	8.0	-21
Dallas	11.1	10.7	8.9	10.6	9.7	8.0	9.8	7.9	-29
Detroit	11.5	12.0	9.4	11.4	13.8	13.1	9.7	9.0	-22
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houston	12.2	12.4	10.7	12.0	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.8	-20
Indianapolis	11.8	13.6	10.9	12.4	9.4	11.1	10.7	9.6	-19
Jacksonville	11.2	12.7	9.9	11.7	9.5	11.8	10.0	9.0	-20
Los Angeles	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.8	9.2	9.5	8.0	8.5	-17
Memphis	12.5	8.9	9.8	9.4	7.8	12.1	10.7	10.6	-15
Milwaukee	11.0	11.7	8.5	10.6	11.7	10.6	9.0	7.9	-28
New Orleans	11.8	11.7	--	--	10.8	13.8	12.5	--	--
New York City	13.5	12.2	12.7	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.2	11.3	-16
Philadelphia	15.8	15.1	14.1	12.6	9.2	12.9	9.6	11.2	-29
Phoenix	12.3	11.2	10.1	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.3	9.7	-21
San Diego	10.8	8.9	8.6	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	-13
San Francisco	12.3	9.2	12.4	13.2	8.5	8.0	10.1	8.7	-29
San Jose	11.1	10.0	9.0	10.3	8.3	8.5	7.3	9.2	-17
San Antonio	11.9	12.3	12.3	10.7	12.5	11.3	9.6	8.5	-29
							Average		-20

Table 2.3 Trends in Infant Mortality, Cities of 500,000+ Population, U.S., 1980-1986, Black

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 Change (percent)
Baltimore	21.5	20.3	19.5	20.9	18.7	19.9	18.2	21.1	-2
Boston	20.1	16.4	24.1	16.4	14.6	25.3	23.0	18.2	-9
Chicago	26.9	25.2	25.8	24.9	22.6	22.5	22.9	22.9	-15
Cleveland	30.2	32.5	20.9	18.2	23.2	18.5	20.3	20.0	-34
Columbus	17.0	17.4	22.5	17.7	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.9	-18
Dallas	18.3	23.1	15.4	16.5	15.7	17.6	16.0	15.7	-14
Detroit	25.3	26.2	26.9	23.1	23.7	22.3	24.0	23.0	-9
District of Columbia	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.3	24.3	23.7	24.0	22.8	-15
Houston	16.6	18.2	15.5	17.1	16.7	15.1	17.2	15.6	-6
Indianapolis	22.0	18.0	23.2	22.0	24.5	23.9	24.6	23.7	8
Jacksonville	21.9	21.7	23.0	15.1	16.8	20.0	19.7	20.3	-7
Los Angeles	22.5	16.7	20.2	22.2	19.9	20.1	21.2	21.1	-6
Memphis	21.2	24.3	20.0	23.1	19.3	23.3	18.4	21.5	1
Milwaukee	18.8	16.1	19.7	16.6	18.5	18.0	17.2	17.9	-5
New Orleans	23.9	19.8	19.5	21.0	18.5	17.4	16.8	17.4	-27
New York City	19.1	19.4	17.8	17.3	15.6	15.1	15.5	16.2	-15
Philadelphia	22.9	20.9	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.8	23.6	3
Phoenix	--	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Diego	23.2	--	23.1	20.2	18.1	15.5	14.3	13.5	--
San Francisco	14.7	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Jose	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Antonio	27.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
							Average		-9

Table 2.4 Trends in Infant Mortality, Cities of 500,000+ Population, U.S., 1980-1987, Nonwhite

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 Change (percent)
Baltimore	21.2	20.2	19.1	20.7	18.5	19.5	17.8	21.3	0
Boston	18.8	14.8	21.2	15.2	13.4	22.7	20.7	16.7	-11
Chicago	25.9	23.9	24.7	23.7	21.5	21.6	22.2	21.6	-17
Cleveland	30.0	32.1	20.5	18.3	23.0	18.1	20.3	19.7	-34
Columbus	16.6	16.4	22.2	16.1	12.8	12.5	13.0	12.9	-22
Dallas	17.8	22.6	14.8	15.4	15.2	16.7	15.3	14.4	-19
Detroit	25.1	26.0	26.7	22.9	23.3	22.2	23.6	22.8	-9
District of Columbia	26.3	26.6	24.3	21.0	24.1	22.9	22.6	21.0	-20
Houston	15.6	16.7	14.2	15.2	14.6	13.7	15.7	14.3	-8
Indianapolis	21.3	17.5	22.3	21.3	23.6	23.0	24.0	22.8	7
Jacksonville	21.2	21.4	22.9	14.9	16.3	19.5	19.0	19.7	-7
Los Angeles	18.8	14.3	16.4	17.9	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.2	-14
Memphis	20.9	24.1	19.8	22.7	19.2	23.0	18.6	21.1	1
Milwaukee	18.0	14.9	18.6	16.0	18.1	17.1	16.2	17.1	-5
New Orleans	23.4	19.1	19.6	20.5	17.9	17.2	16.4	16.7	-29
New York City	17.0	18.0	16.7	16.1	14.6	14.0	14.0	14.5	-15
Philadelphia	22.7	20.0	21.0	21.3	21.8	21.5	20.7	22.5	-1
Phoenix	--	22.1	--	22.4	--	--	16.0	15.2	--
San Antonio	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Diego	15.6	10.7	15.3	11.7	11.9	11.0	11.1	10.2	-35
San Francisco	10.0	11.7	10.6	9.6	9.0	9.2	7.6	6.8	-32
San Jose	--	--	9.5	--	--	7.6	--	7.5	--
							Average		-11

Table 2.5 Infant Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987 All Races

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	San Francisco	CA	7.7
2	San Jose	CA	8.7
3	San Antonio	TX	9.3
4	Columbus	OH	9.5
5	San Diego	CA	9.6
6	Dallas	TX	10.3
7	Phoenix	AZ	10.4
8	Los Angeles	CA	10.5
9	Houston	TX	11.4
10	Boston	MA	11.9
11	Milwaukee	WI	12.2
12	Jacksonville	FL	12.7
13	New York	NY	12.7
14	Indianapolis	IN	13.3
15	Cleveland	OH	15.5
16	New Orleans	LA	15.8
17	Chicago	IL	16.6
18	Philadelphia	PA	17.3
19	Memphis	TN	17.7
20	Baltimore	MD	19.2
21	Washington	DC	19.3
22	Detroit	MI	19.7

Average for large cities 13.2
Average for U.S. 10.1

Table 2.6 Infant Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Boston	MA	7.6
2	Dallas	TX	7.9
3	Milwaukee	WI	7.9
4	Columbus	OH	8.0
5	Los Angeles	CA	8.5
6	San Antonio	TX	8.5
7	San Francisco	CA	8.7
8	Detroit	MI	9.0
9	Jacksonville	FL	9.0
10	San Jose	CA	9.2
11	San Diego	CA	9.4
12	Indianapolis	IN	9.6
13	Phoenix	AZ	9.7
14	Houston	TX	9.8
15	Cleveland	OH	10.5
16	Memphis	TN	10.6
17	Chicago	IL	10.9
18	Philadelphia	PA	11.2
19	New York	NY	11.3
20	Baltimore	MD	14.0

Average for large cities 9.6

Average for U.S. 8.6

Table 2.7 Infant Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	San Diego	CA	13.5
2	Columbus	OH	13.9
3	Houston	TX	15.6
4	Dallas	TX	15.7
5	New York	NY	16.2
6	New Orleans	LA	17.4
7	Milwaukee	WI	17.9
8	Boston	MA	18.2
9	Cleveland	OH	20.0
10	Jacksonville	FL	20.3
11	Los Angeles	CA	21.1
12	Baltimore	MD	21.1
13	Memphis	TN	21.5
14	Washington	DC	22.8
15	Chicago	IL	22.9
16	Detroit	MI	23.0
17	Philadelphia	PA	23.6
18	Indianapolis	IN	23.7

Average for large cities 19.4

Average for U.S. 17.9

Table 2.8 Infant Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	San Francisco	CA	6.8
2	San Jose	CA	7.5
3	San Diego	CA	10.2
4	Columbus	OH	12.9
5	Houston	TX	14.3
6	Dallas	TX	14.4
7	New York	NY	14.5
8	Phoenix	AZ	15.2
9	Los Angeles	CA	16.2
10	New Orleans	LA	16.7
11	Boston	MA	16.7
12	Milwaukee	WI	17.1
13	Jacksonville	FL	19.7
14	Cleveland	OH	19.7
15	Washington	DC	21.0
16	Memphis	TN	21.2
17	Baltimore	MD	21.3
18	Chicago	IL	21.6
19	Philadelphia	PA	22.5
20	Detroit	MI	22.8
21	Indianapolis	IN	22.8

Average for large cities 16.9

Average for U.S. 15.4

Table 2.9 Neonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	San Francisco	CA	3.7
2	San Jose	CA	4.8
3	Columbus	OH	5.2
4	San Antonio	TX	6.0
5	Los Angeles	CA	6.5
6	San Diego	CA	6.6
7	Dallas	TX	6.6
8	Phoenix	AZ	6.9
9	Houston	TX	7.4
10	Jacksonville	FL	7.5
11	Milwaukee	WI	7.6
12	Boston	MA	8.4
13	New York	NY	8.6
14	Indianapolis	IN	9.2
15	Cleveland	OH	9.3
16	New Orleans	LA	10.4
17	Chicago	IL	10.8
18	Philadelphia	PA	11.6
19	Memphis	TN	11.6
20	Baltimore	MD	12.5
21	Detroit	MI	13.9
22	Washington	DC	14.4

Average for large cities 8.6
Average for U.S. 6.5

Table 2.10 Neonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Columbus	OH	4.3
2	Milwaukee	WI	4.7
3	San Jose	CA	5.2
4	Los Angeles	CA	5.4
5	San Antonio	TX	5.4
6	Dallas	TX	5.4
7	Jacksonville	FL	5.6
8	Indianapolis	IN	6.1
9	Phoenix	AZ	6.4
10	Cleveland	OH	6.4
11	Houston	TX	6.4
12	San Diego	CA	6.7
13	Chicago	IL	7.4
14	Baltimore	MD	7.5
15	New York	NY	7.9
16	Philadelphia	PA	8.2

Average for large cities 6.2

Average for U.S. 5.5

Table 2.11 Neonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Dallas	TX	9.4
2	Houston	TX	10.2
3	New York	NY	10.5
4	Milwaukee	WI	11.3
5	Jacksonville	FL	11.4
6	New Orleans	LA	11.5
7	Cleveland	OH	12.1
8	Los Angeles	CA	12.5
9	Boston	MA	12.8
10	Memphis	TN	14.1
11	Baltimore	MD	14.4
12	Chicago	IL	14.5
13	Philadelphia	PA	15.1
14	Detroit	MI	16.4
15	Washington	DC	17.2
16	Indianapolis	IN	17.8

Average for large cities 13.2

Average for U.S. 11.7

Table 2.12 Neonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	San Diego	CA	6.3
2	Dallas	TX	8.6
3	Houston	TX	9.3
4	New York	NY	9.5
5	Los Angeles	CA	9.6
6	Milwaukee	WI	10.8
7	New Orleans	LA	10.9
8	Jacksonville	FL	11.1
9	Cleveland	OH	11.8
10	Boston	MA	11.8
11	Chicago	IL	13.7
12	Memphis	TN	13.9
13	Philadelphia	PA	14.5
14	Baltimore	MD	14.6
15	Washington	DC	15.9
16	Detroit	MI	16.3
17	Indianapolis	IN	17.1

Average for large cities 12.1

Average for U.S. 10.0

Table 2.13 Postneonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	San Diego	CA	3.1
2	Phoenix	AZ	3.4
3	Boston	MA	3.5
4	Dallas	TX	3.7
5	San Jose	CA	3.9
6	Houston	TX	4.0
7	San Francisco	CA	4.0
8	Los Angeles	CA	4.0
9	New York	NY	4.1
10	Indianapolis	IN	4.1
11	Columbus	OH	4.3
12	Milwaukee	WI	4.6
13	Washington	DC	4.9
14	Jacksonville	FL	5.2
15	New Orleans	LA	5.4
16	Philadelphia	PA	5.7
17	Chicago	IL	5.8
18	Detroit	MI	5.8
19	Memphis	TN	6.0
20	Cleveland	OH	6.2
21	Baltimore	MD	6.6

Average for large cities 4.7

Average for U.S. 3.6

Table 2.14 Postneonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Dallas	TX	2.5
2	San Diego	CA	2.7
3	Philadelphia	PA	3.0
4	Los Angeles	CA	3.1
5	San Antonio	TX	3.1
6	Phoenix	AZ	3.3
7	New York	NY	3.4
8	Houston	TX	3.4
9	Chicago	IL	3.5
10	Indianapolis	IN	3.5
11	San Jose	CA	3.9

Average for large cities 3.2

Average for U.S. 3.1

Table 2.15 Postneonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Houston	TX	5.5
2	Washington	DC	5.6
3	New York	NY	5.7
4	New Orleans	LA	5.9
5	Dallas	TX	6.3
6	Milwaukee	WI	6.5
7	Detroit	MI	6.6
8	Baltimore	MD	6.7
9	Memphis	TN	7.4
10	Cleveland	OH	7.9
11	Chicago	IL	8.4
12	Philadelphia	PA	8.5
13	Los Angeles	CA	8.6
14	Jacksonville	FL	8.8

Average for large cities 7.0

Average for U.S. 6.1

Table 2.16 Postneonatal Mortality for Cities of 500,000+
Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	New York	NY	5.0
2	Houston	TX	5.1
3	Washington	DC	5.2
4	New Orleans	LA	5.7
5	Dallas	TX	5.8
6	Milwaukee	WI	6.2
7	Detroit	MI	6.5
8	Los Angeles	CA	6.6
9	Baltimore	MD	6.6
10	Memphis	TN	7.3
11	Chicago	IL	7.9
12	Cleveland	OH	7.9
13	Philadelphia	PA	8.0
14	Jacksonville	FL	8.6

Average for large cities 6.6

Average for U.S. 5.4

Table 2.17 Percentage of Births That Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 500,000+ Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	San Jose	CA	5.4
2	San Diego	CA	6.2
3	San Francisco	CA	6.5
4	Los Angeles	CA	7.0
5	Phoenix	AZ	7.3
6	San Antonio	TX	7.5
7	Indianapolis	IN	7.7
8	Columbus	OH	7.7
9	Jacksonville	FL	7.9
10	Houston	TX	8.3
11	Milwaukee	WI	8.7
12	Dallas	TX	9.1
13	Boston	MA	9.3
14	New York	NY	9.4
15	Cleveland	OH	9.9
16	Chicago	IL	10.5
17	Philadelphia	PA	10.9
18	Memphis	TN	11.3
19	New Orleans	LA	11.4
20	Baltimore	MD	12.2
21	Washington	DC	13.5
22	Detroit	MI	13.6

Average for large cities 9.2%

Average for U.S. 6.9%

Table 2.18 Percentage of Births That Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 500,000+ Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	San Francisco	CA	4.6
2	San Jose	CA	5.0
3	Washington	DC	5.1
4	San Diego	CA	5.1
5	Los Angeles	CA	5.3
6	Milwaukee	WI	5.5
7	Jacksonville	FL	5.8
8	Columbus	OH	6.1
9	New Orleans	LA	6.2
10	Houston	TX	6.2
11	Indianapolis	IN	6.2
12	Chicago	IL	6.4
13	Philadelphia	PA	6.6
14	Dallas	TX	6.7
15	Boston	MA	6.7
16	Phoenix	AZ	6.8
17	Memphis	TN	7.0
18	Cleveland	OH	7.0
19	San Antonio	TX	7.1
20	New York	NY	7.2
21	Baltimore	MD	7.3
22	Detroit	MI	8.3

Average for large cities 6.3%

Average for U.S. 5.7%

Table 2.19 Percentage of Births That Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 500,000+ Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	San Jose	CA	8.3
2	San Diego	CA	11.4
3	Indianapolis	IN	11.6
4	Columbus	OH	11.8
5	Jacksonville	FL	11.8
6	Cleveland	OH	12.4
7	San Antonio	TX	12.8
8	Milwaukee	WI	12.9
9	New York	NY	13.1
10	Boston	MA	13.1
11	New Orleans	LA	13.2
12	Houston	TX	13.2
13	San Francisco	CA	13.3
14	Phoenix	AZ	13.5
15	Memphis	TN	13.6
16	Dallas	TX	13.8
17	Baltimore	MD	14.4
18	Los Angeles	CA	14.5
19	Chicago	IL	14.7
20	Philadelphia	PA	14.9
21	Detroit	MI	15.3
22	Washington	DC	16.1

Average for large cities 13.2%

Average for U.S. 12.7%

Table 2.20 Percentage of Births That Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 500,000+ Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	San Jose	CA	6.3
2	San Francisco	CA	8.2
3	San Diego	CA	8.9
4	Phoenix	AZ	11.2
5	Indianapolis	IN	11.4
6	Columbus	OH	11.4
7	Los Angeles	CA	11.6
8	Jacksonville	FL	11.8
9	San Antonio	TX	12.0
10	New York	NY	12.1
11	Boston	MA	12.1
12	Houston	TX	12.2
13	Milwaukee	WI	12.3
14	Cleveland	OH	12.4
15	New Orleans	LA	12.9
16	Dallas	TX	13.3
17	Memphis	TN	13.5
18	Chicago	IL	14.1
19	Baltimore	MD	14.2
20	Philadelphia	PA	14.5
21	Detroit	MI	15.2
22	Washington	DC	15.2

Average for large cities 12.1†

Average for U.S. 11.3†

Table 2.21 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of
500,000+ Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	San Francisco	CA	7.6
2	San Jose	CA	9.1
3	San Diego	CA	9.7
4	New York	NY	10.7
5	Boston	MA	12.0
6	Los Angeles	CA	12.4
7	Columbus	OH	14.4
8	Jacksonville	FL	14.7
9	Houston	TX	14.9
10	Phoenix	AZ	15.3
11	Indianapolis	IN	16.2
12	Washington	DC	16.3
13	Philadelphia	PA	17.1
14	San Antonio	TX	18.5
15	Chicago	IL	18.5
16	Dallas	TX	18.6
17	New Orleans	LA	18.7
18	Milwaukee	WI	19.3
19	Memphis	TN	19.6
20	Cleveland	OH	20.8
21	Detroit	MI	21.8
22	Baltimore	MD	22.9

Average for large cities 15.9%

Average for U.S. 12.4%

Table 2.22 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of
500,000+ Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Washington	DC	2.5
2	San Francisco	CA	6.2
3	New Orleans	LA	6.8
4	San Diego	CA	8.5
5	Memphis	TN	8.7
6	New York	NY	9.1
7	Boston	MA	9.3
8	San Jose	CA	9.9
9	Milwaukee	WI	10.2
10	Jacksonville	FL	10.4
11	Columbus	OH	10.8
12	Philadelphia	PA	11.2
13	Chicago	IL	11.2
14	Los Angeles	CA	11.8
15	Indianapolis	IN	12.2
16	Houston	TX	13.0
17	Baltimore	MD	13.4
19	Phoenix	AZ	14.5
20	Dallas	TX	14.7
21	Cleveland	OH	16.3
22	San Antonio	TX	18.5

Average for large cities 11.1%

Average for U.S. 10.4%

Table 2.23 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of
500,000+ Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	San Jose	CA	14.0
2	New York	NY	14.5
3	Boston	MA	16.4
4	San Diego	CA	18.1
5	Los Angeles	CA	19.0
6	San Francisco	CA	19.4
7	Washington	DC	19.6
8	San Antonio	TX	20.8
9	Houston	TX	21.1
10	New Orleans	LA	22.8
11	Philadelphia	PA	23.1
12	Jacksonville	FL	23.2
13	Detroit	MI	24.2
14	Columbus	OH	24.4
15	Cleveland	OH	24.8
16	Phoenix	AZ	25.3
17	Memphis	TN	25.4
18	Chicago	IL	26.7
19	Dallas	TX	27.0
20	Baltimore	MD	27.1
21	Indianapolis	IN	27.2
22	Milwaukee	WI	31.0

Average for large cities 22.5%

Average for U.S. 22.6%

Table 2.24 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of
500,000+ Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	San Jose	CA	7.1
2	San Francisco	CA	8.7
3	San Diego	CA	12.4
4	New York	NY	12.7
5	Los Angeles	CA	14.0
6	Boston	MA	14.9
7	Houston	TX	18.7
8	San Antonio	TX	19.0
9	Washington	DC	19.0
10	Phoenix	AZ	21.3
11	New Orleans	LA	22.1
12	Philadelphia	PA	22.1
13	Columbus	OH	22.7
14	Jacksonville	FL	22.8
15	Detroit	MI	24.0
16	Cleveland	OH	24.5
17	Chicago	IL	25.0
18	Memphis	TN	25.2
19	Dallas	TX	25.4
20	Indianapolis	IN	26.3
21	Baltimore	MD	26.8
22	Milwaukee	WI	29.7

Average for large cities 20.2%

Average for U.S. 19.6%

Table 2.25 Infant Mortality for Cities of
250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Miami	FL	7.2
2	Austin	TX	7.3
3	Toledo	OH	7.7
4	Albuquerque	NM	8.4
5	Tucson	AZ	8.6
6	Honolulu	HI	9.4
7	Omaha	NE	9.5
8	St. Paul	MN	9.5
9	Tulsa	OK	10.0
10	Tampa	FL	10.2
11	Fort Worth	TX	10.3
12	El Paso	TX	10.4
13	Sacramento	CA	10.7
14	Wichita	KS	10.9
15	Nashville-Davidson	TN	11.1
16	Louisville	KY	11.2
17	Oakland	CA	11.2
18	Cincinnati	OH	11.3
19	Denver	CO	11.5
20	Long Beach	CA	11.5
21	Seattle	WA	11.6
22	Oklahoma City	OK	11.7
23	Portland	OR	11.8
24	Virginia Beach	VA	12.1
25	Minneapolis	MN	12.7
26	St. Louis	MO	12.9
27	Buffalo	NY	14.1
28	Charlotte	NC	15.0
29	Kansas City	MO	15.4
30	Birmingham	AL	15.4
31	Norfolk	VA	15.5
32	Newark	NJ	16.1
33	Pittsburgh	PA	16.5
34	Atlanta	GA	16.6

Average for medium cities 11.6

Average for U.S. 10.1

Table 2.26 Infant Mortality for Cities of
250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Miami	FL	5.8
2	Austin	TX	6.6
3	Tampa	FL	7.3
4	Omaha	NE	8.0
5	Tucson	AZ	8.0
6	St. Paul	MN	8.3
7	Fort Worth	TX	8.3
8	Wichita	KS	8.8
9	Albuquerque	NM	8.8
10	Nashville-Davidson	TN	9.2
11	Seattle	WA	9.6
12	Tulsa	OK	9.7
13	El Paso	TX	9.8
14	Long Beach	CA	10.7
15	Minneapolis	MN	10.8
16	Cincinnati	OH	10.9
17	Denver	CO	10.9
18	Oklahoma City	OK	10.9
19	Virginia Beach	VA	11.2
20	Buffalo	NY	11.3
21	Norfolk	VA	11.4
22	Sacramento	CA	11.5
23	Portland	OR	11.6
24	Kansas City	MO	12.5

Average for medium cities 9.7

Average for U.S. 8.6

Table 2.27 Infant Mortality for Cities of
250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Miami	FL	8.7
2	Cincinnati	OH	11.5
3	Oakland	CA	14.5
4	St. Louis	MO	15.4
5	Nashville-Davidson	TN	15.6
6	Tampa	FL	16.5
7	Fort Worth	TX	17.3
8	Atlanta	GA	17.3
9	Birmingham	AL	18.4
10	Buffalo	NY	19.0
11	Long Beach	CA	19.4
12	Newark	NJ	20.3
13	Kansas City	MO	20.7
14	Norfolk	VA	21.4
15	Charlotte	NC	23.9
16	Pittsburgh	PA	28.2

Average for medium cities 18.0

Average for U.S. 17.9

Table 2.28 Infant Mortality for Cities of
250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Miami	FL	8.5
2	Sacramento	CA	9.2
3	Honolulu	HI	9.5
4	Cincinnati	OH	11.9
5	Oakland	CA	12.1
6	Long Beach	CA	12.9
7	St. Louis	MO	15.2
8	Nashville-Davidson	TN	15.6
9	Tampa	FL	15.6
10	Fort Worth	TX	15.7
11	Seattle	WA	15.7
12	Minneapolis	MN	16.2
13	Atlanta	GA	17.2
14	Birmingham	AL	18.2
15	Buffalo	NY	18.4
16	Kansas City	MO	19.6
17	Norfolk	VA	20.2
18	Newark	NJ	20.3
19	Charlotte	NC	23.0

Average for medium cities 16.1

Average for U.S. 15.4

Table 2.29 Percentage of Births that Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	St. Paul	MN	6.4
2	Austin	TX	6.5
3	Tucson	AZ	6.6
4	Virginia Beach	VA	6.7
5	Portland	OR	6.7
6	El Paso	TX	6.8
7	Seattle	WA	7.0
8	Sacramento	CA	7.1
9	Oklahoma City	OK	7.2
10	Wichita	KS	7.3
11	Honolulu	HI	7.3
12	Long Beach	CA	7.4
13	Omaha	NE	7.4
14	Fort Worth	TX	7.5
15	Albuquerque	NM	7.6
16	Tulsa	OK	7.6
17	Minneapolis	MN	7.6
18	Cincinnati	OH	8.2
19	Toledo	OH	8.5
20	Norfolk	VA	8.8
21	Kansas City	MO	9.0
22	Louisville	KY	9.1
23	Buffalo	NY	9.1
24	Charlotte	NC	9.2
25	Miami	FL	9.3
26	Nashville-Davidson	TN	9.5
27	Denver	CO	9.7
28	Tampa	FL	9.7
29	Pittsburgh	PA	9.8
30	Oakland	CA	10.9
31	St. Louis	MO	11.5
32	Atlanta	GA	11.5
33	Birmingham	AL	11.5
34	Newark	NJ	12.1

Average for medium cities 8.5†
Average for U.S. 6.9†

Table 2.30 Percentage of Births that Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Cincinnati	OH	5.1
2	St. Paul	MN	5.4
3	Seattle	WA	5.6
4	Minneapolis	MN	5.6
5	Port Worth	TX	5.7
6	Portland	OR	5.7
7	Virginia Beach	VA	5.8
8	Norfolk	VA	5.8
9	Austin	TX	5.8
10	Oakland	CA	5.8
11	Omaha	NE	5.9
12	Sacramento	CA	5.9
13	Wichita	KS	5.9
14	Miami	FL	5.9
15	Oklahoma City	OK	6.1
16	Long Beach	CA	6.2
17	Honolulu	HI	6.2
18	Buffalo	NY	6.3
19	Charlotte	NC	6.3
20	Tucson	AZ	6.3
21	Toledo	OH	6.4
22	El Paso	TX	6.5
23	Pittsburgh	PA	6.6
24	Louisville	KY	6.7
25	Tulsa	OK	6.8
26	St. Louis	MO	6.9
27	Kansas City	MO	7.1
28	Atlanta	GA	7.1
29	Nashville-Davidson	TN	7.1
30	Newark	NJ	7.2
31	Birmingham	AL	7.2
32	Tampa	FL	7.3
33	Albuquerque	NM	7.4
34	Denver	CO	8.7

Average for medium cities 6.4%

Average for U.S. 5.7%

Table 2.31 Percentage of Births that Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Austin	TX	10.7
2	Oklahoma City	OK	11.2
3	Sacramento	CA	11.5
4	Virginia Beach	VA	11.6
5	El Paso	TX	11.7
6	Tulsa	OK	11.7
7	Cincinnati	OH	11.8
8	Kansas City	MO	12.0
9	Tucson	AZ	12.2
10	Seattle	WA	12.2
11	Norfolk	VA	12.4
12	Long Beach	CA	12.7
13	Miami	FL	12.7
14	Atlanta	GA	12.7
15	Portland	OR	13.0
16	Louisville	KY	13.0
17	Charlotte	NC	13.1
18	Fort Worth	TX	13.1
19	Birmingham	AL	13.6
20	Omaha	NE	13.7
21	Buffalo	NY	13.8
22	Wichita	KS	14.0
23	Minneapolis	MN	14.1
24	St. Paul	MN	14.2
25	Pittsburgh	PA	14.3
26	Toledo	OH	14.4
27	St. Louis	MO	14.5
28	Tampa	FL	14.6
29	Denver	CO	14.6
30	Newark	NJ	14.9
31	Nashville-Davidson	TN	15.3
32	Oakland	CA	15.5

Average for medium cities 13.2%

Average for U.S. 12.7%

Table 2.32 Percentage of Births that Were Low Birthweight
for Cities of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Honolulu	HI	7.6
2	Tucson	AZ	9.0
3	St. Paul	MN	9.2
4	Sacramento	CA	9.4
5	Long Beach	CA	9.5
6	Albuquerque	NM	9.8
7	Seattle	WA	9.8
8	Austin	TX	9.9
9	Oklahoma City	OK	9.9
10	Tulsa	OK	10.1
11	Virginia Beach	VA	10.5
12	Portland	OR	10.8
13	El Paso	TX	11.3
14	Minneapolis	MN	11.4
15	Cincinnati	OH	11.7
16	Kansas City	MO	11.7
17	Norfolk	VA	12.1
18	Fort Worth	TX	12.5
19	Miami	FL	12.6
20	Atlanta	GA	12.6
21	Charlotte	NC	12.7
22	Wichita	KS	12.8
23	Louisville	KY	13.0
24	Omaha	NE	13.1
25	Oakland	CA	13.1
26	Buffalo	NY	13.4
27	Denver	CO	13.5
28	Birmingham	AL	13.5
29	Toledo	OH	13.8
30	Pittsburgh	PA	13.8
31	Tampa	FL	14.3
32	St. Louis	MO	14.5
33	Nashville-Davidson	TN	14.7
34	Newark	NJ	14.9

Average for medium cities 11.8%

Average for U.S. 11.3%

Table 2.33 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities
of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Honolulu	HI	7.6
2	Seattle	WA	7.9
3	Virginia Beach	VA	8.6
4	Portland	OR	10.7
5	St. Paul	MN	11.6
6	Long Beach	CA	11.8
7	Omaha	NE	12.6
8	Minneapolis	MN	12.6
9	Sacramento	CA	13.1
10	Austin	TX	13.3
11	Albuquerque	NM	13.4
12	Tucson	AZ	13.5
13	Wichita	KS	13.6
14	Oakland	CA	13.6
15	Nashville-Davidson	TN	13.9
16	Tulsa	OK	14.2
17	Denver	CO	14.4
18	Miami	FL	14.5
19	Pittsburgh	PA	14.6
20	El Paso	TX	14.8
21	Oklahoma City	OK	15.8
22	Kansas City	MO	16.0
23	Charlotte	NC	16.4
24	Buffalo	NY	16.8
25	Norfolk	VA	17.3
26	Toledo	OH	17.4
27	Tampa	FL	17.5
28	Fort Worth	TX	17.8
29	Birmingham	AL	18.3
30	Cincinnati	OH	18.4
31	Louisville	KY	19.2
32	Atlanta	GA	20.6
33	St. Louis	MO	20.7
34	Newark	NJ	23.6

Average for medium cities 14.9%
Average for U.S. 12.4%

Table 2.34 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities
of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Seattle	WA	4.6
2	Honolulu	HI	5.5
3	Minneapolis	MN	7.0
4	Atlanta	GA	7.2
5	Virginia Beach	VA	7.7
6	Pittsburgh	PA	7.7
7	St. Paul	MN	8.0
8	Charlotte	NC	8.4
9	Oakland	CA	8.5
10	Portland	OR	8.6
11	Omaha	NE	9.0
12	Miami	FL	9.6
13	Birmingham	AL	9.7
14	Nashville-Davidson	TN	10.5
15	Wichita	KS	10.9
16	Long Beach	CA	10.9
17	Kansas City	MO	10.9
18	St. Louis	MO	11.0
19	Tulsa	OK	11.2
20	Sacramento	CA	11.5
21	Buffalo	NY	11.5
22	Austin	TX	12.1
23	Cincinnati	OH	12.2
24	Tampa	FL	12.3
25	Toledo	OH	12.4
26	Albuquerque	NM	13.0
27	Oklahoma City	OK	13.0
28	Tucson	AZ	13.0
29	Norfolk	VA	13.1
30	Louisville	KY	13.2
31	Denver	CO	13.5
32	El Paso	TX	15.0
33	Fort Worth	TX	15.3
34	Newark	NJ	17.9

Average for medium cities 10.8%

Average for U.S. 10.4%

Table 2.35 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities
of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	El Paso	TX	11.9
2	Virginia Beach	VA	14.5
3	Albuquerque	NM	16.0
4	Oakland	CA	18.7
5	Long Beach	CA	18.9
6	Miami	FL	19.6
7	Denver	CO	20.1
8	Sacramento	CA	20.8
9	Tucson	AZ	20.9
10	Seattle	WA	21.3
11	Austin	TX	22.2
12	Nashville-Davidson	TN	22.5
13	Birmingham	AL	22.5
14	Norfolk	VA	23.0
15	Portland	OR	23.7
16	Kansas City	MO	23.8
17	Pittsburgh	PA	24.2
18	Atlanta	GA	24.2
19	Oklahoma City	OK	25.1
20	Buffalo	NY	25.4
21	Cincinnati	OH	25.6
22	Minneapolis	MN	25.8
23	St. Paul	MN	26.5
24	Fort Worth	TX	26.7
25	Charlotte	NC	27.0
26	Tulsa	OK	27.0
27	St. Louis	MO	27.1
28	Newark	NJ	27.1
29	Omaha	NE	27.6
30	Wichita	KS	27.9
31	Tampa	FL	28.6
32	Louisville	KY	29.3
33	Toledo	OH	30.7

Average for medium cities 23.5%

Average for U.S. 22.6%

Table 2.36 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities
of 250,000 to 499,999 Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Honolulu	HI	8.2
2	El Paso	TX	11.6
3	Virginia Beach	VA	12.5
4	Long Beach	CA	13.3
5	Seattle	WA	14.4
6	Oakland	CA	15.9
7	Sacramento	CA	16.1
8	Albuquerque	NM	16.4
9	Tucson	AZ	16.9
10	Denver	CO	18.1
11	Portland	OR	18.6
12	Austin	TX	18.9
13	Miami	FL	19.3
14	St. Paul	MN	21.4
15	Nashville-Davidson	TN	21.6
16	Norfolk	VA	22.0
17	Birmingham	AL	22.4
18	Oklahoma City	OK	22.5
19	Tulsa	OK	22.6
20	Minneapolis	MN	23.0
21	Pittsburgh	PA	23.1
22	Kansas City	MO	23.3
23	Atlanta	GA	23.8
24	Wichita	KS	24.2
25	Buffalo	NY	24.6
26	Fort Worth	TX	24.7
27	Cincinnati	OH	25.2
28	Charlotte	NC	26.0
29	Omaha	NE	26.0
30	Newark	NJ	26.8
31	St. Louis	MO	26.9
32	Tampa	FL	27.5
33	Louisville	KY	28.8
34	Toledo	OH	29.7

Average for medium cities 21.1%

Average for U.S. 19.6%

Table 2.37 Infant Mortality for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population,
1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Rate	Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Las Vegas	NV	7.0	51	Flint	MI	17.6
2	Mesa	AZ	7.8	52	Portsmouth	VA	17.7
3	Arlington	TX	8.1	53	Syracuse	NY	17.8
4	Bakersfield	CA	8.2	54	Richmond	VA	17.9
5	Fresno	CA	8.5	55	Savannah	GA	19.0
6	Santa Ana	CA	8.6	56	New Haven	CT	20.2
7	Garland	TX	8.7				
8	Corpus Christi	TX	9.5	Average for small cities 12.8			
9	St. Petersburg	FL	9.5	Average for U.S. 10.1			
10	Orlando	FL	9.6				
11	Riverside	CA	9.6				
12	Modesto	CA	9.9				
13	Anchorage	AK	10.1				
14	Stockton	CA	10.2				
15	Anaheim	CA	10.4				
16	Providence	RI	10.8				
17	Fort Lauderdale	FL	10.8				
18	Colorado Springs	CO	11.3				
19	Mobile	AL	11.5				
20	Aurora	CO	11.7				
21	Fort Wayne	IN	11.9				
22	Jersey City	NJ	11.9				
23	Lansing	MI	12.1				
24	Salt Lake City	UT	12.2				
25	Spokane	WA	12.2				
26	Grand Rapids	MI	12.5				
27	Dayton	OH	12.6				
28	Akron	OH	12.6				
29	Kansas City	KS	12.7				
30	Knorrville	TN	12.7				
31	Rochester	NY	12.8				
32	San Bernadino	CA	12.9				
33	Paterson	NJ	13.0				
34	Yonkers	NY	13.4				
35	Chattanooga	TN	13.5				
36	Lincoln	NE	13.8				
37	Little Rock	AR	13.8				
38	Bridgeport	CT	13.9				
39	Shreveport	LA	14.1				
40	Hartford	CT	14.5				
41	Des Moines	IA	14.5				
42	Tacoma	WA	14.6				
43	Jackson	MS	14.7				
44	Macon	GA	14.8				
45	Montgomery	AL	15.1				
46	Baton Rouge	LA	15.7				
47	Raleigh	NC	16.4				
48	Newport News	VA	16.4				
49	Columbus	GA	16.9				
50	Amarillo	TX	17.4				

Table 2.38 Infant Mortality for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population,
1987, White

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Arlington	TX	7.5
2	Bakersfield	CA	7.6
3	Mesa	AZ	7.7
4	Fresno	CA	7.9
5	Riverside	CA	8.1
6	Anchorage	AK	8.7
7	Santa Ana	CA	8.8
8	Stockton	CA	9.1
9	Corpus Christi	TX	9.2
10	Anaheim	CA	9.7
11	Aurora	CO	9.8
12	Rochester	NY	10.1
13	Modesto	CA	10.9
14	San Bernadino	CA	11.3
15	Colorado Springs	CO	11.8
16	Tacoma	WA	13.1
17	Salt Lake City	UT	13.5
18	Des Moines	IA	14.5
19	Amarillo	TX	16.6

Average for small cities 10.3

Average for U.S. 8.6

Table 2.39 Infant Mortality for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population,
1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Jackson	MS	17.1
2	Rochester	NY	17.2
3	Fort Lauderdale	FL	18.4
4	Shreveport	LA	18.7
5	Richmond	VA	20.1
6	Orlando	FL	20.1
7	Flint	MI	21.3
8	Baton Rouge	LA	22.7
9	Columbus	GA	23.6
10	Montgomery	AL	24.2
11	Savannah	GA	25.4
12	New Haven	CT	27.1

Average for small cities 21.3

Average for U.S. 17.9

Table 2.40 Infant Mortality for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population,
1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Rate
1	Rochester	NY	16.7
2	Jackson	MS	17.4
3	Fort Lauderdale	FL	17.9
4	Shreveport	LA	18.5
5	Orlando	FL	18.7
6	Richmond	VA	19.6
7	Flint	MI	21.0
8	Baton Rouge	LA	21.7
9	Newport News	VA	22.3
10	Columbus	GA	23.1
11	Montgomery	AL	23.8
12	Savannah	GA	24.7
13	New Haven	CT	26.3

Average for small cities	20.9
Average for U.S.	15.4

Table 2.41 Percentage of Births that were Low Birthweight for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population, 1987, All Races

Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Livonia	MI	4.0	51	Topeka	KS	7.0	101	Winston-Salem	NC	10.0
2	Ann Arbor	MI	4.2	52	Berkeley	CA	7.0	102	Peoria	IL	10.1
3	Sterling Heights	MI	4.3	53	Lubbock	TX	7.1	103	Kansas City	KS	10.1
4	Fullerton	CA	4.5	54	Davenport	IA	7.1	104	Jersey City	NJ	10.1
5	Concord	CA	4.6	55	Salt Lake City	UT	7.2	105	Richmond	VA	10.1
6	Sunnyvale	CA	4.9	56	Lansing	MI	7.3	106	Gary	IN	10.2
7	Torrance	CA	4.9	57	Alexandria	VA	7.3	107	Shreveport	LA	10.3
8	Huntington Beach	CA	4.9	58	Waterbury	CT	7.4	108	Macon	GA	10.3
9	Eugene	OR	4.9	59	Pueblo	CO	7.4	109	New Haven	CT	10.4
10	Boise City	ID	5.1	60	Springfield	MA	7.4	110	Columbia	SC	10.4
11	Arlington	TX	5.2	61	Raleigh	NC	7.5	111	Flint	MI	10.4
12	Glendale	CA	5.3	62	Stamford	CT	7.6	112	Paterson	NJ	10.4
13	Madison	WI	5.3	63	Grand Rapids	MI	7.6	113	Fort Lauderdale	FL	10.5
14	Oxnard	CA	5.3	64	Amarillo	TX	7.7	114	Jackson	MS	10.6
15	Mesa	AZ	5.3	65	Erie	PA	7.7	115	Bridgeport	CT	11.1
16	Fremont	CA	5.4	66	Newport News	VA	7.7	116	Hartford	CT	12.2
17	Santa Ana	CA	5.4	67	St. Petersburg	FL	7.7				
18	Lincoln	NE	5.5	68	Lakewood	CO	7.9		Average for small cities		7.5†
19	Anchorage	AK	5.5	69	Springfield	IL	7.9		Average for U.S.		6.9†
20	Garden Grove	CA	5.6	70	Fort Wayne	IN	8.0				
21	Arlington	VA	5.9	71	Stockton	CA	8.0				
22	Anaheim	CA	5.9	72	Yonkers	NY	8.0				
23	Huntsville	AL	5.9	73	Waco	TX	8.0				
24	Cedar Rapids	IA	5.9	74	Albany	NY	8.0				
25	Lexington-Fayette	KY	6.0	75	Tacoma	WA	8.1				
26	Independence	MO	6.0	76	Mobile	AL	8.2				
27	Modesto	CA	6.2	77	Colorado Springs	CO	8.2				
28	Spokane	WA	6.2	78	South Bend	IN	8.2				
29	Riverside	CA	6.3	79	Hollywood	FL	8.2				
30	Warren	MI	6.3	80	Rochester	NY	8.3				
31	Tempe	AZ	6.4	81	Orlando	FL	8.3				
32	Evansville	IN	6.5	82	San Bernadino	CA	8.3				
33	Bakersfield	CA	6.6	83	Aurora	CO	8.3				
34	Rockford	IL	6.6	84	Syracuse	NY	8.4				
35	Corpus Christi	TX	6.6	85	Beaumont	TX	8.7				
36	Springfield	MO	6.7	86	Knorrville	TN	8.8				
37	Chesapeake	VA	6.8	87	Providence	RI	8.8				
38	Reno	NV	6.8	88	Durham	NC	8.9				
39	Pasadena	TX	6.8	89	Elizabeth	NJ	8.9				
40	Fresno	CA	6.8	90	Greensboro	NC	8.9				
41	Garland	TX	6.8	91	Montgomery	AL	9.1				
42	Allentown	PA	6.8	92	Columbus	GA	9.2				
43	Des Moines	IA	6.9	93	Portsmouth	VA	9.2				
44	Worcester	MA	6.9	94	Akron	OH	9.3				
45	Hampton	VA	6.9	95	Little Rock	AR	9.4				
46	Las Vegas	NV	6.9	96	Dayton	OH	9.5				
47	Hialeah	FL	6.9	97	Youngstown	OH	9.7				
48	Irving	TX	7.0	98	Chattanooga	TN	9.7				
49	Roanoke	VA	7.0	99	Savannah	GA	9.8				
50	Pasadena	CA	7.0	100	Baton Rouge	LA	9.8				

Table 2.41 Percentage of Births that Were Low Birthweight for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population, 1987, White

Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Ann Arbor	MI	3.8	51	Cedar Rapids	IA	5.9	101	Pueblo	CO	7.0
2	Livonia	MI	4.0	52	Rochester	NY	5.9	102	Providence	RI	7.0
3	Sterling Heights	MI	4.2	53	Spokane	WA	5.9	103	Dayton	OH	7.1
4	Concord	CA	4.2	54	Savannah	GA	5.9	104	Salt Lake City	UT	7.2
5	Fullerton	CA	4.3	55	Orlando	FL	5.9	105	Amarillo	TX	7.2
6	Columbus	GA	4.5	56	Springfield	MA	6.0	106	Aurora	CO	7.3
7	Alexandria	VA	4.5	57	Portsmouth	VA	6.0	107	Peoria	IL	7.3
8	Torrance	CA	4.6	58	Greensboro	NC	6.0	108	Colorado Springs	CO	7.3
9	Eugene	OR	4.7	59	Stamford	CT	6.0	109	Jersey City	NJ	7.5
10	Pasadena	CA	4.7	60	Lansing	MI	6.0	110	Knoxville	TN	7.8
11	Arlington	VA	4.7	61	Little Rock	AR	6.0	111	Lakewood	CO	8.2
12	Arlington	TX	4.7	62	Waterbury	CT	6.0	112	Kansas City	KS	8.4
13	Sunnyvale	CA	4.8	63	Syracuse	NY	6.1	113	Paterson	NJ	8.5
14	Madison	WI	4.8	64	Grand Rapids	MI	6.1	114	Bridgeport	CT	9.4
15	Beaumont	TX	4.9	65	Independence	MO	6.1	115	Hartford	CT	10.8
16	Huntington Beach	CA	4.9	66	Newport News	VA	6.2	Average for small cities		6.0†	
17	Chesapeake	VA	4.9	67	Fort Wayne	IN	6.2	Average for U.S.		5.7‡	
18	Huntsville	AL	4.9	68	Topeka	KS	6.2				
19	Berkeley	CA	5.0	69	Warren	MI	6.3				
20	Anchorage	AK	5.0	70	Reno	NV	6.3				
21	Raleigh	NC	5.0	71	South Bend	IN	6.3				
22	Mobile	AL	5.1	72	Roanoke	VA	6.3				
23	Oxnard	CA	5.1	73	Garland	TX	6.3				
24	Fremont	CA	5.2	74	Chattanooga	TN	6.3				
25	Boise City	ID	5.2	75	Erie	PA	6.3				
26	Santa Ana	CA	5.3	76	Worcester	MA	6.4				
27	Mesa	AZ	5.3	77	Flint	MI	6.4				
28	Hampton	VA	5.3	78	Waco	TX	6.4				
29	Glendale	CA	5.3	79	Yonkers	NY	6.5				
30	Durham	NC	5.4	80	Tempe	AZ	6.5				
31	Lincoln	NE	5.4	81	Jackson	MS	6.5				
32	Baton Rouge	LA	5.4	82	Corpus Christi	TX	6.5				
33	Lexington-Fayette	KY	5.4	83	Des Moines	IA	6.5				
34	Riverside	CA	5.4	84	Fort Lauderdale	FL	6.5				
35	Montgomery	AL	5.4	85	Lubbock	TX	6.6				
36	Richmond	VA	5.5	86	Allentown	PA	6.6				
37	St. Petersburg	FL	5.5	87	Elizabeth	NJ	6.6				
38	Garden Grove	CA	5.5	88	Springfield	IL	6.6				
39	Rockford	IL	5.6	89	New Haven	CT	6.6				
40	Evansville	IN	5.6	90	Irving	TX	6.7				
41	Anaheim	CA	5.7	91	Springfield	MO	6.7				
42	Bakersfield	CA	5.7	92	Hialeah	FL	6.7				
43	Modesto	CA	5.7	93	Pasadena	TX	6.7				
44	Macon	GA	5.7	94	Stockton	CA	6.8				
45	Fresno	CA	5.7	95	Davenport	IA	6.8				
46	Columbia	SC	5.8	96	Tacoma	WA	6.8				
47	Shreveport	LA	5.8	97	Albany	NY	6.9				
48	Winston-Salem	NC	5.8	98	Akron	OH	6.9				
49	Youngstown	OH	5.8	99	San Bernadino	CA	7.0				
50	Las Vegas	NV	5.8	100	Hollywood	FL	7.0				

Table 2.43 Percentage of Births that Were Low Birthweight for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Huntsville	AL	8.0	51	Jersey City	NJ	13.7
2	Roanoke	VA	8.8	52	Bakersfield	CA	13.7
3	Anchorage	AK	9.0	53	Shreveport	LA	13.7
4	Lexington-Fayette	KY	9.2	54	Providence	RI	13.7
5	Hampton	VA	9.7	55	Chattanooga	TN	13.7
6	Newport News	VA	10.0	56	Columbia	SC	13.7
7	Rockford	IL	10.2	57	Pasadena	CA	13.8
8	Des Moines	IA	10.4	58	Erie	PA	13.9
9	Albany	NY	10.4	59	Baton Rouge	LA	14.0
10	Chesapeake	VA	10.5	60	Syracuse	NY	14.0
11	Garland	TX	10.8	61	New Haven	CT	14.0
12	Lubbock	TX	10.8	62	Winston-Salem	NC	14.1
13	Arlington	TX	10.9	63	Hartford	CT	14.1
14	Arlington	VA	11.2	64	Youngstown	OH	14.1
15	Topeka	KS	11.4	65	Stockton	CA	14.2
16	Mobile	AL	11.4	66	Paterson	NJ	14.2
17	Evansville	IN	11.4	67	Flint	MI	14.3
18	Raleigh	NC	11.6	68	Fort Wayne	IN	14.3
19	Durham	NC	11.6	69	Aurora	CO	14.4
20	Gary	IN	11.7	70	Peoria	IL	14.4
21	Stamford	CT	11.7	71	Akron	OH	14.4
22	Lansing	MI	11.8	72	Columbus	GA	14.5
23	Dayton	OH	12.1	73	Fort Lauderdale	FL	14.6
24	Portsmouth	VA	12.1	74	Bridgeport	CT	14.7
25	Rochester	NY	12.1	75	Alexandria	VA	14.8
26	Richmond	VA	12.2	76	Elizabeth	NJ	15.7
27	Waco	TX	12.4	77	Fresno	CA	16.5
28	Knoxville	TN	12.4				
29	Beaumont	TX	12.4		Average for small cities		12.74
30	Savannah	GA	12.5		Average for U.S.		12.74
31	Montgomery	AL	12.5				
32	Tacoma	WA	12.5				
33	Las Vegas	NV	12.6				
34	Hollywood	FL	12.7				
35	Jackson	MS	12.7				
36	Kansas City	KS	12.7				
37	Berkeley	CA	12.8				
38	St. Petersburg	FL	12.8				
39	Springfield	IL	12.9				
40	Waterbury	CT	13.0				
41	Greensboro	NC	13.0				
42	South Bend	IN	13.1				
43	Grand Rapids	MI	13.2				
44	Orlando	FL	13.3				
45	Little Rock	AR	13.3				
46	Colorado Springs	CO	13.4				
47	Yonkers	NY	13.4				
48	San Bernardino	CA	13.4				
49	Macon	GA	13.4				
50	Riverside	CA	13.6				

Table 2.44 Percentage of Births that Were Low Birthweight for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999 Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Sunnyvale	CA	5.1	51	St. Petersburg	FL	12.2
2	Garden Grove	CA	5.7	52	Richmond	VA	12.2
3	Torrance	CA	5.7	53	Beaumont	TX	12.2
4	Fremont	CA	5.9	54	Knoxville	TN	12.3
5	Santa Ana	CA	6.3	55	Grand Rapids	MI	12.3
6	Oxnard	CA	6.8	56	Waco	TX	12.3
7	Anaheim	CA	7.0	57	San Bernadino	CA	12.3
8	Anchorage	AK	7.1	58	Savannah	GA	12.3
9	Salt Lake City	UT	7.7	59	Montgomery	AL	12.4
10	Huntsville	AL	7.9	60	Alexandria	VA	12.5
11	Modesto	CA	8.4	61	South Bend	IN	12.5
12	Roanoke	VA	8.6	62	Waterbury	CT	12.6
13	Madison	WI	8.6	63	Colorado Springs	CO	12.6
14	Arlington	TX	8.6	64	Orlando	FL	12.7
15	Lexington-Fayette	KY	8.6	65	Jackson	MS	12.7
16	Irving	TX	8.8	66	Greensboro	NC	12.7
17	Des Moines	IA	9.0	67	Kansas City	KS	12.7
18	Reno	NV	9.0	68	Providence	RI	12.8
19	Hampton	VA	9.3	69	Springfield	IL	12.9
20	Fresno	CA	9.6	70	Syracuse	NY	12.9
21	Arlington	VA	9.7	71	Aurora	CO	13.0
22	Garland	TX	9.7	72	Jersey City	NJ	13.0
23	Newport News	VA	9.7	73	Little Rock	AR	13.2
24	Stockton	CA	9.8	74	Columbia	SC	13.3
25	Berkeley	CA	9.9	75	Macon	GA	13.4
26	Rockford	IL	9.9	76	Paterson	NJ	13.4
27	Albany	NY	10.0	77	Erie	PA	13.6
28	Lubbock	TX	10.3	78	Shreveport	LA	13.6
29	Amarillo	TX	10.4	79	Baton Rouge	LA	13.6
30	Topeka	KS	10.4	80	Fort Wayne	IN	13.8
31	Chesapeake	VA	10.6	81	Akron	OH	13.8
32	Raleigh	NC	10.9	82	Winston-Salem	NC	13.9
33	Tacoma	WA	10.9	83	Chattanooga	TN	13.9
34	Stamford	CT	10.9	84	Bridgeport	CT	14.0
35	Lansing	MI	11.1	85	New Haven	CT	14.0
36	Mobile	AL	11.3	86	Youngstown	OH	14.0
37	Springfield	MA	11.3	87	Hartford	CT	14.0
38	Riverside	CA	11.3	88	Columbus	GA	14.3
39	Las Vegas	NV	11.3	89	Peoria	IL	14.3
40	Evansville	IN	11.4	90	Flint	MI	14.4
41	Durham	NC	11.4	91	Fort Lauderdale	FL	14.4
42	Worcester	MA	11.5	92	Elizabeth	NJ	15.1
43	Bakersfield	CA	11.5				
44	Hollywood	FL	11.6		Average for small cities		11.38
45	Pasadena	CA	11.7		Average for U.S.		11.38
46	Rochester	NY	11.7				
47	Gary	IN	11.8				
48	Yonkers	NY	12.0				
49	Portsmouth	VA	12.0				
50	Dayton	OH	12.1				

Table 2.45 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999
Population, 1987, All Races

Rank City	State	Percent	Rank City	State	Percent	Rank City	State	Percent
1 Livonia	MI	2.8	51 Lexington-Fayette	KY	13.5	101 Savannah	GA	18.2
2 Sterling Heights	MI	3.9	52 Modesto	CA	13.5	102 Bridgeport	CT	18.4
3 Ann Arbor	MI	4.5	53 Oxnard	CA	13.6	103 New Haven	CT	18.7
4 Sunnyvale	CA	4.7	54 Independence	MO	13.7	104 Columbus	GA	19.3
5 Berkeley	CA	5.1	55 Erie	PA	13.7	105 Portsmouth	VA	19.4
6 Huntington Beach	CA	5.5	56 Springfield	MO	14.0	106 Youngstown	OH	19.6
7 Fremont	CA	5.6	57 Des Moines	IA	14.0	107 Dayton	OH	19.8
8 Madison	WI	5.8	58 Worcester	MA	14.2	108 Kansas City	KS	20.0
9 Arlington	VA	6.3	59 Springfield	IL	14.3	109 Waco	TX	21.0
10 Glendale	CA	6.5	60 Fresno	CA	14.3	110 Paterson	NJ	21.4
11 Torrance	CA	6.7	61 Tacoma	WA	14.6	111 Shreveport	LA	21.9
12 Concord	CA	6.7	62 Fort Lauderdale	FL	14.7	112 Chattanooga	TN	21.9
13 Aurora	CO	7.2	63 Waterbury	CT	14.8	113 Hartford	CT	22.2
14 Stamford	CT	7.8	64 Providence	RI	15.0	114 Flint	MI	22.8
15 Lincoln	NE	7.9	65 Grand Rapids	MI	15.0	115 Macon	GA	23.2
16 Anchorage	AK	8.0	66 Huntsville	AL	15.3	116 Gary	IN	23.7
17 Warren	MI	8.1	67 Baton Rouge	LA	15.3			
18 Tempe	AZ	8.5	68 Beaumont	TX	15.3	Average for small cities		13.7%
19 Alexandria	VA	8.6	69 Lansing	MI	15.4	Average for U.S.		12.4%
20 Hialeah	FL	8.7	70 Fort Wayne	IN	15.4			
21 Arlington	TX	9.1	71 Corpus Christi	TX	15.5			
22 Lakewood	CO	9.1	72 Lubbock	TX	15.6			
23 Yonkers	NY	9.2	73 St. Petersburg	FL	15.8			
24 Pasadena	CA	9.2	74 Evansville	IN	15.8			
25 Garden Grove	CA	9.7	75 Mobile	AL	15.8			
26 Fullerton	CA	9.7	76 Jersey City	NJ	15.9			
27 Eugene	OR	9.9	77 Durham	NC	15.9			
28 Boise City	ID	9.9	78 Pasadena	TX	15.9			
29 Anaheim	CA	9.9	79 Bakersfield	CA	16.2			
30 Reno	NV	10.4	80 Stockton	CA	16.3			
31 Raleigh	NC	10.6	81 Rochester	NY	16.4			
32 Salt Lake City	UT	10.6	82 Columbia	SC	16.6			
33 Cedar Rapids	IA	10.7	83 Akron	OH	16.6			
34 Garland	TX	10.8	84 Montgomery	AL	16.6			
35 Mesa	AZ	10.8	85 San Bernardino	CA	16.6			
36 Hampton	VA	11.0	86 Rockford	IL	16.7			
37 Hollywood	FL	11.9	87 Little Rock	AR	16.7			
38 Colorado Springs	CO	12.0	88 Albany	NY	16.9			
39 Elizabeth	NJ	12.1	89 Orlando	FL	17.0			
40 Riverside	CA	12.3	90 Jackson	MS	17.1			
41 Chesapeake	VA	12.4	91 South Bend	IN	17.1			
42 Spokane	WA	12.6	92 Winston-Salem	NC	17.2			
43 Topeka	KS	12.7	93 Knoxville	TN	17.2			
44 Las Vegas	NV	12.7	94 Roanoke	VA	17.6			
45 Allentown	PA	12.8	95 Richmond	VA	17.7			
46 Davenport	IA	12.8	96 Pueblo	CO	17.7			
47 Greensboro	NC	12.9	97 Springfield	MA	17.8			
48 Santa Ana	CA	13.1	98 Amarillo	TX	17.8			
49 Irving	TX	13.4	99 Peoria	IL	18.1			
50 Newport News	VA	13.4	100 Syracuse	NY	18.2%			

Table 2.46 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999
Population, 1987, White

Rank City	State	Percent	Rank City	State	Percent	Rank City	State	Percent
1 Livonia	MI	2.8	51 Erie	PA	10.5	101 Columbus	GA	15.2
2 Stamford	CT	3.8	52 Salt Lake City	UT	10.5	102 San Bernadino	CA	15.6
3 Sterling Heights	MI	3.9	53 Cedar Rapids	IA	10.6	103 Bridgeport	CT	15.6
4 Alexandria	VA	4.8	54 Mesa	AZ	10.6	104 Pasadena	TX	16.2
5 Raleigh	NC	4.8	55 Anaheim	CA	10.7	105 Paterson	NJ	16.3
6 Madison	WI	4.8	56 Grand Rapids	MI	10.7	106 Gary	IN	16.4
7 Sunnyvale	CA	5.1	57 Lexington-Fayette	KY	10.9	107 Kansas City	KS	16.6
8 Arlington	VA	5.3	58 Springfield	IL	10.9	108 Stockton	CA	16.6
9 Greensboro	NC	5.8	59 Akron	OH	10.9	109 Macon	GA	16.7
10 Huntington Beach	CA	5.9	60 Youngstown	OH	11.0	110 Flint	MI	16.7
11 Fremont	CA	6.1	61 Garden Grove	CA	11.0	111 Amarillo	TX	17.0
12 Aurora	CO	6.2	62 Huntsville	AL	11.1	112 Pueblo	CO	17.8
13 Concord	CA	6.5	63 Las Vegas	NV	11.3	113 Waco	TX	18.3
14 Durham	NC	6.5	64 Fort Wayne	IN	11.4	114 Hartford	CT	22.6
15 Anchorage	AK	7.0	65 Davenport	IA	11.4			
16 Fort Lauderdale	FL	7.3	66 Colorado Springs	CO	11.4	Average for small cities		10.9%
17 Richmond	VA	7.3	67 Albany	NY	11.4	Average for U.S.		10.4%
18 Lincoln	NE	7.4	68 Orlando	FL	11.5			
19 Glendale	CA	7.4	69 New Haven	CT	11.5			
20 Little Rock	AR	7.6	70 Riverside	CA	11.7			
21 Yonkers	NY	7.6	71 Spokane	WA	11.8			
22 Columbia	SC	7.7	72 Allentown	PA	11.9			
23 Pasadena	CA	7.7	73 Rockford	IL	12.1			
24 Torrance	CA	8.0	74 Savannah	GA	12.1			
25 Warren	MI	8.0	75 Jersey City	NJ	12.3			
26 Jackson	MS	8.0	76 Portsmouth	VA	12.4			
27 Beaumont	TX	8.1	77 Waterbury	CT	12.4			
28 Peoria	IL	8.1	78 Des Moines	IA	12.4			
29 Tempe	AZ	8.4	79 Providence	RI	12.7			
30 Hialeah	FL	8.6	80 Lansing	MI	12.8			
31 Chesapeake	VA	8.6	81 Tacoma	WA	12.8			
32 Montgomery	AL	8.7	82 Roanoke	VA	13.0			
33 Hampton	VA	8.8	83 Chattanooga	TN	13.0			
34 Arlington	TX	8.9	84 Shreveport	LA	13.3			
35 Newport News	VA	9.1	85 Oxnard	CA	13.3			
36 Hollywood	FL	9.1	86 Syracuse	NY	13.3			
37 Lakewood	CO	9.2	87 Fresno	CA	13.4			
38 Winston-Salem	NC	9.2	88 Worcester	MA	13.5			
39 Baton Rouge	LA	9.5	89 Independence	MO	13.6			
40 Elizabeth	NJ	9.6	90 Modesto	CA	13.8			
41 St. Petersburg	FL	9.7	91 Santa Ana	CA	13.8			
42 Topeka	KS	9.8	92 Evansville	IN	13.8			
43 Boise City	ID	9.8	93 Irving	TX	13.9			
44 Eugene	OR	10.0	94 Dayton	OH	14.0			
45 Mobile	AL	10.1	95 Springfield	MO	14.0			
46 Reno	NV	10.1	96 Lubbock	TX	14.2			
47 Fullerton	CA	10.2	97 Bakersfield	CA	14.9			
48 Rochester	NY	10.2	98 Springfield	MA	15.0			
49 Garland	TX	10.2	99 Knoxville	TN	15.0			
50 South Bend	IN	10.3	100 Corpus Christi	TX	15.2			

Table 2.47 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999
Population, 1987, Black

Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Arlington	VA	11.8	51	Bridgeport	CT	25.2
2	Arlington	TX	12.4	52	Waterbury	CT	25.3
3	Anchorage	AK	12.4	53	Springfield	MA	25.4
4	Irving	TX	13.6	54	Gary	IN	25.7
5	Berkeley	CA	13.6	55	Portsmouth	VA	25.7
6	Aurora	CO	13.9	56	Bakersfield	CA	26.2
7	Santa Ana	CA	14.2	57	New Haven	CT	26.2
8	Hampton	VA	14.8	58	Rochester	NY	26.5
9	Yonkers	NY	15.3	59	Dayton	OH	26.5
10	Pasadena	CA	15.4	60	Kansas City	KS	27.0
11	Colorado Springs	CO	17.1	61	Knoxville	TN	27.1
12	Stamford	CT	17.7	62	Little Rock	AR	27.2
13	Alexandria	VA	19.1	63	Lexington-Fayette	KY	27.3
14	Riverside	CA	19.1	64	Topeka	KS	27.3
15	Raleigh	NC	20.0	65	Des Moines	IA	27.4
16	Tacoma	WA	20.0	66	Albany	NY	27.5
17	Elizabeth	NJ	20.2	67	Macon	GA	27.7
18	Newport News	VA	20.3	68	Shreveport	LA	28.3
19	Garland	TX	20.3	69	Orlando	FL	28.3
20	Chesapeake	VA	20.6	70	Lubbock	TX	28.3
21	Baton Rouge	LA	20.7	71	Springfield	IL	28.4
22	Oxnard	CA	20.8	72	Akron	OH	28.5
23	Ann Arbor	MI	21.1	73	Evansville	IN	28.5
24	Fresno	CA	21.5	74	Erie	PA	28.7
25	Hollywood	FL	21.5	75	Waco	TX	28.7
26	Mobile	AL	21.6	76	Roanoke	VA	28.9
27	Jackson	MS	21.8	77	Flint	MI	29.0
28	Worcester	MA	22.0	78	Amarillo	TX	29.0
29	Hartford	CT	22.4	79	St. Petersburg	FL	29.4
30	Corpus Christi	TX	22.4	80	Youngstown	OH	29.4
31	San Bernadino	CA	22.4	81	Grand Rapids	MI	29.9
32	Fort Lauderdale	FL	22.4	82	Syracuse	NY	30.1
33	Greensboro	NC	22.5	83	Fort Wayne	IN	30.6
34	Savannah	GA	22.6	84	Paterson	NJ	30.9
35	Richmond	VA	22.6	85	Rockford	IL	32.9
36	Columbia	SC	22.7	86	Chattanooga	TN	33.5
37	Beaumont	TX	22.7	87	South Bend	IN	33.8
38	Las Vegas	NV	22.8	88	Peoria	IL	34.1
39	Allentown	PA	22.9				
40	Providence	RI	22.9		Average for small cities		23.8%
41	Madison	WI	23.0		Average for U.S.		22.6%
42	Jersey City	NJ	23.3				
43	Durham	NC	23.6				
44	Davenport	IA	23.6				
45	Montgomery	AL	24.0				
46	Columbus	GA	24.2				
47	Winston-Salem	NC	24.8				
48	Huntsville	AL	24.9				
49	Stockton	CA	25.0				
50	Lansing	MI	25.0				

Table 2.48 Percentage of Births to Teens for Cities of 100,000 to 249,999
Population, 1987, Nonwhite

Rank	City	State	Percent	Rank	City	State	Percent
1	Anaheim	CA	4.9	51	Richmond	VA	22.3
2	Garden Grove	CA	5.5	52	Durham	NC	22.7
3	Santa Ana	CA	8.4	53	Amarillo	TX	23.2
4	Arlington	VA	9.2	54	Bakersfield	CA	23.3
5	Berkeley	CA	9.7	55	Lansing	MI	23.3
6	Arlington	TX	9.9	56	Bridgeport	CT	23.4
7	Irving	TX	10.2	57	Montgomery	AL	23.5
8	Anchorage	AK	11.1	58	Huntsville	AL	23.7
9	Aurora	CO	11.2	59	Columbus	GA	23.8
10	Salt Lake City	UT	11.3	60	Des Moines	IA	24.1
11	Reno	NV	11.5	61	Waterbury	CT	24.1
12	Ann Arbor	MI	12.2	62	Winston-Salem	NC	24.5
13	Pasadena	CA	12.2	63	Springfield	MA	24.9
14	Madison	WI	12.5	64	Lubbock	TX	24.9
15	Modesto	CA	12.5	65	Rochester	NY	25.3
16	Yonkers	NY	13.3	66	Knorrville	TN	25.3
17	Garland	TX	13.8	67	Lexington-Fayette	KY	25.3
18	Mesa	AZ	14.2	68	Topeka	KS	25.5
19	Hampton	VA	14.3	69	Portsmouth	VA	25.5
20	Colorado Springs	CO	14.8	70	Kansas City	KS	25.6
21	Oxnard	CA	15.4	71	Gary	IN	25.7
22	Alexandria	VA	15.7	72	New Haven	CT	25.7
23	Stockton	CA	15.9	73	Dayton	OH	26.2
24	Riverside	CA	16.0	74	Albany	NY	26.3
25	Stamford	CT	16.5	75	Evansville	IN	26.8
26	Fresno	CA	16.7	76	Little Rock	AR	26.8
27	Las Vegas	NV	18.2	77	Springfield	IL	27.2
28	Tacoma	WA	18.6	78	Orlando	FL	27.2
29	Raleigh	NC	18.8	79	Macon	GA	27.4
30	Elizabeth	NJ	18.9	80	Syracuse	NY	27.6
31	Newport News	VA	19.2	81	Akron	OH	27.7
32	Allentown	PA	19.6	82	Erie	PA	27.9
33	Hollywood	FL	19.6	83	St. Petersburg	FL	28.0
34	Spokane	WA	19.7	84	Shreveport	LA	28.1
35	San Bernadino	CA	19.9	85	Waco	TX	28.2
36	Corpus Christi	TX	19.9	86	Roanoke	VA	28.2
37	Jersey City	NJ	20.0	87	Grand Rapids	MI	28.6
38	Providence	RI	20.0	88	Flint	MI	28.8
39	Chesapeake	VA	20.0	89	Paterson	NJ	28.9
40	Worcester	MA	20.1	90	Fort Wayne	IN	29.2
41	Baton Rouge	LA	20.1	91	Youngstown	OH	29.2
42	Mobile	AL	21.5	92	Rockford	IL	31.2
43	Hartford	CT	21.6	93	South Bend	IN	32.5
44	Jackson	MS	21.7	94	Chattanooga	TN	33.0
45	Davenport	IA	21.9	95	Peoria	IL	33.6
46	Fort Lauderdale	FL	22.0				
47	Greensboro	NC	22.0		Average for small cities		21.1%
48	Columbia	SC	22.0		Average for U.S.		19.6%
49	Beaumont	TX	22.1				
50	Savannah	GA	22.2				

MASTER RANK TABLES
KEY INDICATORS

Table 2.49 Key Indicators, 1987, All Races

	Infant Mortality		Low Birthweight		Births to Teens		Population in 1980		Poor Children as
	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Total	Percent	Percent of Total
Alabama									
Birmingham	15.4	89	11.5%	167	18.3%	143	284,413	26.6	31.3
Huntsville	--	--	5.9%	24	15.3%	95	142,513	28.9	16.7
Mobile	11.5	48	8.2%	102	15.8%	106	200,452	29.0	25.1
Montgomery	15.1	87	9.1%	126	16.6%	119	177,857	30.2	27.0
Alaska									
Anchorage	10.1	27	5.5%	20	8.0%	19	174,431	31.5	8.3
Arizona									
Mesa	7.8	6	5.3%	15	10.8%	43	152,453	30.1	9.3
Phoenix	10.4	32	7.3%	73	15.3%	97	789,704	29.0	13.7
Tempe	--	--	6.4%	33	8.5%	21	106,743	24.7	7.0
Tucson	8.6	11	6.6%	41	13.5%	68	330,537	25.5	16.7
Arkansas									
Little Rock	13.8	77	9.4%	134	16.7%	122	158,461	28.0	20.9
California									
Anaheim	10.4	34	5.9%	23	9.9%	35	219,311	26.5	10.2
Bakersfield	8.2	8	6.6%	38	16.2%	112	105,611	29.1	15.5
Berkeley	--	--	7.0%	63	5.1%	5	103,328	15.4	18.5
Concord	--	--	4.6%	5	6.7%	12	103,255	27.8	7.0
Fremont	--	--	5.4%	16	5.6%	7	131,945	30.1	5.5
Fresno	8.5	10	6.8%	49	14.3%	82	218,202	27.9	23.0
Fullerton	--	--	4.5%	4	9.7%	32	102,034	24.2	9.1
Garden Grove	--	--	5.6%	21	9.7%	31	123,307	28.3	11.6
Glendale	--	--	5.3%	12	6.5%	10	139,060	20.8	13.8
Huntington Beach	--	--	4.9%	8	5.5%	6	170,505	27.9	7.6
Long Beach	11.5	47	7.4%	76	11.8%	46	361,334	22.9	22.5
Los Angeles	10.5	35	7.0%	58	12.4%	52	2,966,850	25.1	23.7
Modesto	9.9	25	6.2%	28	13.5%	70	106,602	29.5	13.8
Oakland	11.2	42	10.9%	160	13.6%	72	339,337	24.3	28.0
Oxnard	--	--	5.3%	14	13.6%	73	108,195	33.2	17.1
Pasadena	--	--	7.0%	61	9.2%	29	118,550	23.1	21.2
Riverside	9.6	24	6.3%	31	12.3%	51	170,876	29.2	15.5
Sacramento	10.7	36	7.1%	66	13.1%	62	275,741	24.6	22.3
San Bernadino	12.9	71	8.3%	111	16.6%	120	117,490	28.1	24.4
San Diego	9.6	23	6.2%	30	9.7%	30	875,538	24.1	16.6
San Francisco	7.7	5	6.5%	36	7.6%	14	678,974	17.2	19.4
San Jose	8.7	13	5.4%	17	9.1%	27	629,442	31.0	10.0
Santa Ana	8.6	12	5.4%	18	13.1%	63	203,713	30.6	18.8
Stockton	10.2	29	8.0%	97	16.3%	114	149,779	29.2	23.0
Sunnyvale	--	--	4.9%	6	4.7%	4	106,618	23.0	5.8
Torrance	--	--	4.1%	7	6.7%	11	129,881	23.8	5.2

Colorado									
Aurora	11.7	50	8.3%	111	7.2%	13	158,588	29.5	6.9
Colorado Springs	11.3	43	8.2%	103	12.0%	48	215,150	28.3	12.4
Denver	11.5	46	9.7%	138	14.4%	83	492,365	22.5	20.2
Lakewood	--	--	7.9%	94	9.1%	26	112,860	27.6	5.4
Pueblo	--	--	7.4%	75	17.7%	136	101,686	28.5	19.0
Connecticut									
Bridgeport	13.9	78	11.1%	162	18.4%	145	142,546	27.9	34.0
Hartford	14.5	81	12.2%	170	22.2%	167	136,392	29.0	39.3
New Haven	20.2	112	10.4%	153	18.7%	150	126,109	25.3	35.3
Stamford	--	--	7.6%	82	7.8%	16	102,453	24.5	12.6
Waterbury	--	--	7.4%	74	14.8%	91	103,266	25.8	22.6
District of Columbia									
Washington	19.3	110	13.5%	171	16.3%	113	638,333	22.5	27.0
Florida									
Fort Lauderdale	10.8	38	10.5%	157	14.7%	88	153,279	19.3	23.9
Hialeah	--	--	6.9%	56	8.7%	24	145,254	24.2	15.7
Hollywood	--	--	8.2%	105	11.9%	47	121,323	19.8	10.1
Jacksonville	12.7	66	7.9%	93	14.7%	89	540,920	28.8	22.2
Miami	7.2	2	9.3%	132	14.5%	85	346,865	21.4	34.1
Orlando	9.6	22	8.3%	109	17.0%	125	128,291	24.0	27.2
St. Petersburg	9.5	21	7.7%	92	15.8%	104	238,647	20.4	21.4
Tampa	10.2	28	9.7%	140	17.5%	133	271,523	25.1	27.5
Georgia									
Atlanta	16.6	99	11.5%	166	20.6%	159	425,022	26.8	39.2
Columbus	16.9	100	9.2%	127	19.3%	152	169,441	29.5	24.5
Macon	14.8	85	10.3%	152	23.2%	170	116,896	28.7	31.6
Savannah	19.0	108	9.8%	141	18.2%	142	141,390	29.6	31.0
Hawaii									
Honolulu	9.4	16	7.3%	72	7.6%	15	365,048	23.1	14.2
Idaho									
Boise City	--	--	5.1%	10	9.9%	34	102,451	26.8	9.6
Illinois									
Chicago	16.6	98	10.5%	158	18.5%	147	3,005,072	28.4	30.8
Peoria	--	--	10.1%	146	18.1%	140	124,160	27.6	18.0
Rockford	--	--	6.6%	39	16.7%	121	139,712	27.8	14.1
Springfield	--	--	7.9%	95	14.3%	81			
Indiana									
Evansville	--	--	6.5%	37	15.8%	105	130,496	24.6	17.6
Fort Wayne	11.9	53	8.0%	96	15.4%	100	172,196	28.0	15.9
Gary	--	--	10.2%	150	23.7%	172	151,953	34.9	28.5
Indianapolis	13.3	73	7.7%	90	16.2%	111	700,807	28.6	15.6
South Bend	--	--	8.2%	104	17.1%	127	109,727	26.8	18.0

Iowa									
Cedar Rapids	--	--	5.9%	25	10.7%	41	110,243	27.6	8.5
Davenport	--	--	7.1%	65	12.8%	60	103,264	27.1	12.3
Des Moines	14.5	82	6.9%	52	14.0%	78	191,003	25.9	14.3
Kansas									
Kansas City	12.7	65	10.1%	147	20.0%	158	161,087	29.6	20.0
Topeka	--	--	7.0%	62	12.7%	57	115,266	25.2	12.5
Wichita	10.9	39	7.3%	71	13.6%	71	279,272	26.3	14.3
Kentucky									
Lexington-Fayette	--	--	6.0%	26	13.5%	69	204,165	25.3	17.1
Louisville	11.2	41	9.1%	123	19.2%	151	298,451	25.0	28.5
Louisiana									
Baton Rouge	15.7	92	9.8%	143	15.3%	96	219,419	27.3	24.6
New Orleans	15.8	93	11.4%	164	18.7%	149	557,515	28.8	38.7
Shreveport	14.1	79	10.3%	151	21.9%	165	205,820	30.3	23.5
Maryland									
Baltimore	19.2	109	12.2%	169	22.9%	169	786,775	26.9	32.5
Massachusetts									
Boston	11.9	55	9.3%	131	12.0%	49	562,994	21.6	30.9
Springfield	--	--	7.4%	78	17.8%	137	152,319	27.5	29.5
Worcester	--	--	6.9%	53	14.2%	80	161,799	23.6	22.5
Michigan									
Ann Arbor	--	--	4.2%	2	4.5%	3	107,966	19.1	8.5
Detroit	19.7	111	13.6%	172	21.8%	164	1,203,339	30.3	31.5
Flint	17.6	103	10.4%	155	22.8%	168	159,611	31.9	24.2
Grand Rapids	12.5	61	7.6%	83	15.0%	94	181,843	27.4	18.4
Lansing	12.1	56	7.3%	69	15.4%	99	130,414	29.2	17.2
Livonia	--	--	4.0%	1	2.8%	1	104,814	28.4	2.1
Sterling Heights	--	--	4.3%	3	3.9%	2	108,999	34.5	3.8
Warren	--	--	6.3%	32	8.1%	20	161,134	27.8	6.4
Minnesota									
Minneapolis	12.7	64	7.6%	86	12.6%	55	370,951	27.0	18.0
St. Paul	9.5	19	6.4%	34	11.6%	45	270,230	24.1	14.4
Mississippi									
Jackson	14.7	84	10.6%	159	17.1%	126	202,895	29.6	25.9
Missouri									
Independence	--	--	6.0%	27	13.7%	74	111,806	27.2	7.6
Kansas City	15.4	88	9.0%	122	16.0%	110	448,159	26.5	17.5
Springfield	--	--	6.7%	43	14.0%	77	133,116	23.2	16.2
St. Louis	12.9	70	11.5%	165	20.7%	160	453,085	26.1	33.7
Nebraska									
Lincoln	13.8	76	5.5%	19	7.9%	18	171,932	23.5	8.5
Omaha	9.5	18	7.4%	77	12.6%	54	314,255	27.5	15.0

Nevada									
Las Vegas	7.0	1	6.9%	55	12.7%	58	164,674	27.9	12.6
Reno	--	--	6.8%	47	10.4%	36	100,756	20.1	6.8
New Jersey									
Elizabeth	--	--	8.9%	120	12.1%	50	106,201	25.7	25.5
Jersey City	11.9	54	10.1%	148	15.9%	107	223,532	29.4	33.3
Newark	16.1	94	12.1%	168	23.6%	171	329,248	34.1	46.3
Paterson	13.0	72	10.4%	156	21.4%	163	137,970	32.9	37.9
New Mexico									
Albuquerque	8.4	9	7.6%	84	13.4%	65	331,767	27.8	15.8
New York									
Albany	--	--	8.0%	100	16.9%	124	101,727	20.5	22.6
Buffalo	14.1	80	9.1%	125	16.8%	123	357,870	25.2	30.7
New York	12.7	68	9.4%	133	10.7%	40	7,071,639	25.0	31.8
Rochester	12.8	69	8.3%	107	16.4%	116	241,741	26.6	26.6
Syracuse	17.8	106	8.4%	112	18.2%	141	170,105	23.3	24.9
Yonkers	13.4	74	8.0%	98	9.2%	28	195,351	23.1	16.9
North Carolina									
Charlotte	15.0	86	9.2%	129	16.4%	115	314,447	27.8	17.3
Durham	--	--	8.9%	119	15.9%	108	100,831	23.2	25.6
Greensboro	--	--	8.9%	121	12.9%	61	155,642	25.3	17.3
Raleigh	16.4	95	7.5%	79	10.6%	37	150,255	22.3	14.3
Winston-Salem	--	--	10.0%	145	17.2%	129	131,885	25.3	22.5
Ohio									
Akron	12.6	63	9.3%	130	16.6%	118	237,177	26.4	21.8
Cincinnati	11.3	44	8.2%	106	18.4%	144	385,457	25.2	28.7
Cleveland	15.5	90	9.9%	144	20.8%	161	573,822	27.8	31.3
Columbus	9.5	20	7.7%	91	14.4%	84	564,871	25.8	21.3
Dayton	12.6	62	9.5%	136	19.8%	157	203,371	27.4	29.7
Toledo	7.7	4	8.5%	113	17.4%	132	354,635	28.1	18.8
Youngstown	--	--	9.7%	137	19.6%	155	115,436	26.3	28.4
Oklahoma									
Oklahoma City	11.7	51	7.2%	68	15.8%	103	403,213	27.0	15.5
Tulsa	10.0	26	7.6%	85	14.2%	79	360,919	25.8	14.2
Oregon									
Eugene	--	--	4.9%	9	9.9%	33	105,624	22.4	11.5
Portland	11.8	52	6.7%	44	10.7%	39	366,383	21.8	16.1
Pennsylvania									
Allentown	--	--	6.8%	51	12.8%	59	103,758	22.4	18.7
Erie	--	--	7.7%	88	13.7%	75	119,123	27.3	19.4
Philadelphia	17.3	101	10.9%	161	17.1%	128	1,688,210	25.9	30.0
Pittsburgh	16.5	97	9.8%	142	14.6%	86	423,938	21.4	24.3
Rhode Island									
Providence	10.8	37	8.8%	118	15.0%	93	156,804	23.2	30.2

South Carolina									
Columbia	--	--	10.4†	154	16.6†	117	101,208	20.3	28.0
Tennessee									
Chattanooga	13.5	75	9.7†	139	21.9†	166	169,565	26.7	25.4
Knoxville	12.7	67	8.8†	117	17.2†	130	175,030	21.9	26.4
Memphis	17.7	104	11.3†	163	19.6†	156	646,356	29.1	31.6
Nashville-Davidson	11.1	40	9.5†	135	13.9†	76	455,651	25.0	17.6
Texas									
Amarillo	17.4	102	7.7†	87	17.8†	138	149,230	29.0	12.4
Arlington	8.1	7	5.2†	11	9.1†	25	160,113	28.5	5.1
Austin	7.3	3	6.5†	35	13.3†	64	345,496	24.5	17.0
Beaumont	--	--	8.7†	114	15.3†	98	118,102	28.3	20.4
Corpus Christi	9.5	17	6.6†	40	15.5†	101	231,999	32.4	21.1
Dallas	10.3	30	9.1†	124	18.6†	148	904,078	27.0	20.4
El Paso	10.4	33	6.8†	45	14.8†	90	425,259	35.0	28.7
Fort Worth	10.3	31	7.5†	80	17.8†	139	385,164	27.1	18.6
Garland	8.7	14	6.8†	50	10.8†	42	138,857	33.7	6.1
Houston	11.4	45	8.3†	108	14.9†	92	1,595,138	28.4	17.0
Irving	--	--	7.0†	57	13.4†	66	109,943	29.1	6.4
Lubbock	--	--	7.1†	64	15.6†	102	173,979	27.7	17.7
Pasadena	--	--	6.8†	48	15.9†	109	112,560	31.4	8.8
San Antonio	9.3	15	7.5†	81	18.5†	146	785,880	32.2	28.9
Waco	--	--	8.0†	99	21.0†	162	101,261	24.3	27.4
Utah									
Salt Lake City	12.2	58	7.2†	67	10.6†	38	163,033	24.2	18.0
Virginia									
Alexandria	--	--	7.3†	70	8.6†	22	103,217	18.3	15.9
Arlington	--	--	5.9†	22	6.3†	9			
Chesapeake	--	--	6.8†	46	12.4†	53	114,486	31.9	14.6
Hampton	--	--	6.9†	54	11.0†	44	122,617	29.1	16.8
Newport News	16.4	96	7.7†	89	13.4†	67	144,903	28.4	19.4
Norfolk	15.5	91	8.8†	116	17.3†	131	266,979	24.6	30.5
Portsmouth	17.7	105	9.2†	128	19.4†	154	104,577	28.7	28.3
Richmond	17.9	107	10.1†	149	17.7†	135	219,214	22.4	30.3
Roanoke	--	--	7.0†	60	17.6†	134	100,220	24.4	24.3
Virginia Beach	12.1	57	6.7†	42	8.6†	23	262,199	30.7	13.0
Washington									
Seattle	11.6	49	7.0†	59	7.9†	17	493,846	17.6	13.4
Spokane	12.2	60	6.2†	29	12.6†	56	171,300	24.5	17.5
Tacoma	14.6	83	8.1†	101	14.6†	87	158,501	26.8	17.5
Wisconsin									
Madison	--	--	5.3†	13	5.8†	8	170,616	20.5	8.0
Milwaukee	12.2	59	8.7†	115	19.3†	153	636,212	27.0	22.5

Table 2.50 Key Indicators, 1987, White

	Infant Mortality		Low Birthweight		Births to Teens		Population
	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	in 1980
Alabama							
Birmingham	--	--	7.2%	154	9.7%	60	284,413
Huntsville	--	--	4.9%	19	11.1%	91	142,513
Mobile	--	--	5.1%	24	10.1%	66	200,452
Montgomery	--	--	5.4%	42	8.7%	46	177,857
Alaska							
Anchorage	8.7	19	5.0%	21	7.0%	21	174,431
Arizona							
Mesa	7.7	7	5.3%	33	10.6%	78	152,453
Phoenix	9.7	34	6.8%	136	14.5%	146	789,704
Tempe	n/a	n/a	6.5%	113	8.4%	39	106,743
Tucson	8.0	12	6.3%	106	13.0%	127	330,537
Arkansas							
Little Rock	--	--	6.0%	82	7.6%	27	158,461
California							
Anaheim	9.7	33	5.7%	53	10.7%	79	219,311
Bakersfield	7.6	6	5.7%	54	14.9%	148	105,611
Berkeley	--	--	5.0%	20	--	--	103,328
Concord	n/a	n/a	4.2%	4	6.5%	17	103,255
Fremont	--	--	5.2%	29	6.1%	14	131,945
Fresno	7.9	8	5.7%	57	13.4%	134	218,202
Fullerton	--	--	4.3%	5	10.2%	68	102,034
Garden Grove	--	--	5.5%	45	11.0%	90	123,307
Glendale	--	--	5.3%	35	7.4%	26	139,060
Huntington Beach	--	--	4.9%	17	5.9%	13	170,505
Long Beach	10.7	42	6.2%	91	10.9%	84	361,334
Los Angeles	8.5	17	5.3%	31	11.8%	105	2,966,850
Modesto	10.9	45	5.7%	55	13.8%	138	106,602
Oakland	--	--	5.8%	67	8.5%	41	339,337
Oxnard	--	--	5.1%	25	13.3%	131	108,195
Pasadena	--	--	4.7%	11	7.7%	31	118,550
Riverside	8.1	14	5.4%	41	11.7%	104	170,876
Sacramento	11.5	55	5.9%	71	11.5%	100	275,741
San Bernadino	11.3	53	7.0%	141	15.6%	155	117,490
San Diego	9.4	30	5.1%	28	8.5%	42	875,538
San Francisco	8.7	20	4.6%	9	6.2%	16	678,974
San Jose	9.2	27	5.0%	23	9.9%	64	629,442
Santa Ana	8.8	23	5.3%	32	13.8%	139	203,713
Stockton	9.1	26	6.8%	134	16.6%	162	149,779
Sunnyvale	--	--	4.8%	14	5.1%	9	106,618
Torrance	--	--	4.6%	8	8.0%	33	129,881

Colorado							
Aurora	9.8	37	7.3%	158	6.2%	15	158,588
Colorado Springs	11.8	57	7.3%	161	11.4%	98	215,150
Denver	10.9	46	8.7%	169	13.5%	135	492,365
Lakewood	n/a	n/a	8.2%	165	9.2%	54	112,860
Pueblo	--	--	7.0%	145	17.8%	166	101,686
Connecticut							
Bridgeport	--	--	9.4%	170	15.6%	156	142,546
Hartford	--	--	10.8%	171	22.6%	170	136,392
New Haven	--	--	6.6%	125	11.5%	103	126,109
Stamford	--	--	6.0%	80	3.8%	3	102,453
Waterbury	--	--	6.0%	83	12.4%	117	103,266
District of Columbia							
Washington	--	--	5.1%	26	2.5%	1	638,333
Florida							
Fort Lauderdale	--	--	6.5%	118	7.3%	23	153,279
Hialeah	--	--	6.7%	129	8.6%	43	145,254
Hollywood	n/a	n/a	7.0%	144	9.1%	53	121,323
Jacksonville	9.0	25	5.8%	66	10.4%	73	540,920
Miami	5.8	1	5.9%	76	9.6%	59	346,865
Orlando	--	--	5.9%	75	11.5%	102	128,291
St. Petersburg	--	--	5.5%	44	9.7%	61	238,647
Tampa	7.3	3	7.3%	160	12.3%	113	271,523
Georgia							
Atlanta	--	--	7.1%	150	7.2%	22	425,022
Columbus	--	--	4.5%	6	15.2%	153	169,441
Macon	--	--	5.7%	56	16.7%	163	116,896
Savannah	--	--	5.9%	73	12.1%	110	141,390
Hawaii							
Honolulu	--	--	6.2%	93	5.5%	11	365,048
Idaho							
Boise City	n/a	n/a	5.2%	30	9.8%	63	102,451
Illinois							
Chicago	10.9	48	6.4%	111	11.2%	93	3,005,072
Peoria	--	--	7.3%	159	8.1%	38	124,160
Rockford	--	--	5.6%	48	12.1%	108	139,712
Springfield	--	--	6.6%	124	10.9%	86	
Indiana							
Evansville	--	--	5.6%	49	13.8%	140	130,496
Fort Wayne	--	--	6.2%	92	11.4%	96	172,196
Gary	--	--	--	--	16.4%	160	151,953
Indianapolis	9.6	31	6.2%	96	12.2%	112	700,807
South Bend	--	--	6.3%	100	10.3%	72	109,727

Iowa							
Cedar Rapids	n/a	n/a	5.9%	68	10.6%	77	110,243
Davenport	n/a	n/a	6.8%	135	11.4%	97	103,264
Des Moines	14.5	62	6.5%	116	12.4%	118	191,003
Kansas							
Kansas City	--	--	8.4%	167	16.6%	161	161,087
Topeka	--	--	6.2%	94	9.8%	62	115,266
Wichita	8.8	21	5.9%	74	10.9%	83	279,272
Kentucky							
Lexington-Fayette	--	--	5.4%	39	10.9%	82	204,165
Louisville	--	--	6.7%	128	13.2%	129	298,451
Louisiana							
Baton Rouge	--	--	5.4%	38	9.5%	57	219,419
New Orleans	--	--	6.2%	90	6.8%	19	557,515
Shreveport	--	--	5.8%	60	13.3%	130	205,820
Maryland							
Baltimore	14.0	61	7.3%	157	13.4%	133	786,775
Massachusetts							
Boston	7.6	5	6.7%	131	9.3%	56	562,994
Springfield	--	--	6.0%	77	15.0%	149	152,319
Worcester	n/a	n/a	6.4%	107	13.5%	136	161,799
Michigan							
Ann Arbor	--	--	3.8%	1	--	--	107,966
Detroit	9.0	24	8.3%	166	14.1%	144	1,203,339
Flint	--	--	6.4%	108	16.7%	164	159,611
Grand Rapids	--	--	6.1%	86	10.7%	80	181,843
Lansing	--	--	6.0%	81	12.8%	120	130,414
Livonia	n/a	n/a	4.0%	2	2.8%	2	104,814
Sterling Heights	n/a	n/a	4.2%	3	3.9%	4	108,999
Warren	n/a	n/a	6.3%	97	8.0%	35	161,134
Minnesota							
Minneapolis	10.8	43	5.6%	50	7.0%	20	370,951
St. Paul	8.3	15	5.4%	40	8.0%	34	270,230
Mississippi							
Jackson	--	--	6.5%	114	8.0%	36	202,895
Missouri							
Independence	n/a	n/a	6.1%	87	13.6%	137	111,806
Kansas City	12.5	58	7.1%	147	10.9%	85	448,159
Springfield	n/a	n/a	6.7%	127	14.0%	143	133,116
St. Louis	--	--	6.9%	138	13.9%	88	453,085
Nebraska							
Lincoln	n/a	n/a	5.4%	37	7.4%	25	171,932
Omaha	8.0	11	5.9%	70	9.0%	50	314,255

Nevada							
Las Vegas	--	--	5.8%	64	11.3%	95	164,674
Reno	n/a	n/a	6.3%	99	10.1%	67	100,756
New Jersey							
Elizabeth	--	--	6.6%	123	9.6%	58	106,201
Jersey City	--	--	7.5%	163	12.3%	114	223,532
Newark	--	--	7.2%	153	17.9%	167	329,248
Paterson	--	--	8.5%	168	16.3%	159	137,970
New Mexico							
Albuquerque	8.8	22	7.4%	162	13.0%	123	331,767
New York							
Albany	--	--	6.9%	139	11.4%	99	101,727
Buffalo	11.3	51	6.3%	98	11.5%	101	357,870
New York	11.3	52	7.2%	155	9.1%	52	7,071,639
Rochester	10.1	39	5.9%	69	10.2%	69	241,741
Syracuse	--	--	6.1%	84	13.3%	132	170,105
Yonkers	--	--	6.5%	112	7.6%	28	195,351
North Carolina							
Charlotte	--	--	6.3%	103	8.4%	40	314,447
Durham	--	--	5.4%	36	6.5%	18	100,831
Greensboro	--	--	6.0%	79	5.8%	12	155,642
Raleigh	--	--	5.0%	22	4.8%	7	150,255
Winston-Salem	--	--	5.8%	61	9.2%	55	131,885
Ohio							
Akron	--	--	6.9%	140	10.9%	87	237,177
Cincinnati	10.9	44	5.1%	27	12.2%	111	385,457
Cleveland	10.5	40	7.0%	143	16.3%	158	573,822
Columbus	8.0	13	6.1%	85	10.8%	81	564,871
Dayton	--	--	7.1%	149	14.0%	142	203,371
Toledo	--	--	6.4%	109	12.4%	116	354,635
Youngstown	--	--	5.8%	63	11.0%	89	115,436
Oklahoma							
Oklahoma City	10.9	47	6.1%	88	13.0%	105	403,213
Tulsa	9.7	35	6.8%	133	11.2%	94	360,919
Oregon							
Eugene	n/a	n/a	4.7%	10	10.0%	65	105,624
Portland	11.6	56	5.7%	52	8.6%	44	366,383
Pennsylvania							
Allentown	n/a	n/a	6.6%	122	11.9%	107	103,758
Erie	--	--	6.3%	105	10.5%	74	119,123
Philadelphia	11.2	49	6.6%	120	11.2%	92	1,688,210
Pittsburgh	--	--	6.6%	121	7.7%	32	423,938
Rhode Island							
Providence	--	--	7.0%	146	12.7%	119	156,804

South Carolina							
Columbia	--	--	5.8%	58	7.7%	29	101,208
Tennessee							
Chattanooga	--	--	6.3%	104	13.0%	126	169,565
Knoxville	--	--	7.8%	164	15.0%	151	175,030
Memphis	10.6	41	7.0%	142	8.7%	47	646,356
Nashville-Davidson	9.2	29	7.1%	151	10.5%	76	455,651
Texas							
Amarillo	16.6	63	7.2%	156	17.0%	165	149,230
Arlington	7.5	4	4.7%	13	8.9%	49	160,113
Austin	6.6	2	5.8%	65	12.1%	109	345,496
Beaumont	--	--	4.9%	16	8.1%	37	118,102
Corpus Christi	9.2	28	6.5%	115	15.2%	152	231,999
Dallas	7.9	9	6.7%	130	14.7%	147	904,078
El Paso	9.8	38	6.5%	117	15.0%	150	425,259
Fort Worth	8.3	16	5.7%	51	15.3%	154	385,164
Garland	--	--	6.3%	102	10.2%	71	138,857
Houston	9.8	36	6.2%	95	13.0%	122	1,595,138
Irving	n/a	n/a	6.7%	126	13.9%	141	109,943
Lubbock	--	--	6.6%	119	14.2%	145	173,979
Pasadena	--	--	6.7%	132	16.2%	157	112,560
San Antonio	8.5	18	7.1%	148	18.5%	169	785,880
Waco	--	--	6.4%	110	18.3%	168	101,261
Utah							
Salt Lake City	13.5	60	7.2%	152	10.5%	75	163,033
Virginia							
Alexandria	--	--	4.5%	7	4.8%	6	103,217
Arlington	--	--	4.7%	12	5.3%	10	
Chesapeake	--	--	4.9%	18	8.6%	45	114,486
Hampton	--	--	5.3%	34	8.8%	48	122,617
Newport News	--	--	6.2%	89	9.1%	51	144,903
Norfolk	11.4	54	5.8%	62	13.1%	128	266,979
Portsmouth	--	--	6.0%	78	12.4%	115	104,577
Richmond	--	--	5.5%	43	7.3%	24	219,214
Roanoke	--	--	6.3%	101	13.0%	124	100,220
Virginia Beach	11.2	50	5.8%	59	7.7%	30	262,199
Washington							
Seattle	9.6	32	5.6%	47	4.6%	5	493,846
Spokane	n/a	n/a	5.9%	72	11.8%	106	171,300
Tacoma	13.1	59	6.8%	137	12.8%	121	158,501
Wisconsin							
Madison	n/a	n/a	4.8%	15	4.8%	8	170,616
Milwaukee	7.9	10	5.5%	46	10.2%	70	636,212

Table 2.51 Key Indicators, 1987, Black

	Infant Mortality		Low Birthweight		Births to Teens		Population
	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	in 1980
Alabama							
Birmingham	18.4	20	13.6%	84	22.5%	55	284,413
Huntsville	--	--	8.0%	1	24.9%	81	142,513
Mobile	--	--	11.4%	20	21.6%	45	200,452
Montgomery	24.2	43	12.5%	48	24.0%	73	177,857
Alaska							
Anchorage	--	--	9.0%	4	12.4%	4	174,431
Arizona							
Mesa	--	--	--	--	--	--	152,453
Phoenix	--	--	13.5%	81	25.3%	87	789,704
Tempe	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	106,743
Tucson	--	--	12.2%	40	20.9%	39	330,537
Arkansas							
Little Rock	--	--	13.3%	75	27.2%	110	158,461
California							
Anaheim	--	--	--	--	--	--	219,311
Bakersfield	--	--	13.7%	86	26.2%	95	105,611
Berkeley	--	--	12.8%	57	13.6%	6	103,328
Concord	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	103,255
Fremont	--	--	--	--	--	--	131,945
Fresno	--	--	16.5%	131	21.5%	43	218,202
Fullerton	--	--	--	--	--	--	102,034
Garden Grove	--	--	--	--	--	--	123,307
Glendale	--	--	--	--	--	--	139,060
Huntington Beach	--	--	--	--	--	--	170,505
Long Beach	19.4	23	12.7%	54	18.9%	21	361,334
Los Angeles	21.1	30	14.5%	116	19.0%	22	2,966,850
Modesto	--	--	--	--	--	--	106,602
Oakland	14.5	5	15.5%	128	18.7%	20	339,337
Oxnard	--	--	--	--	20.8%	37	108,195
Pasadena	--	--	13.8%	93	15.4%	14	118,550
Riverside	--	--	13.6%	82	19.1%	24	170,876
Sacramento	--	--	11.5%	22	20.8%	38	275,741
San Bernardino	--	--	13.4%	80	22.4%	51	117,490
San Diego	13.5	3	11.4%	18	18.1%	19	875,538
San Francisco	--	--	13.3%	76	19.4%	25	678,974
San Jose	--	--	8.3%	2	14.0%	8	629,442
Santa Ana	--	--	--	--	14.2%	9	203,713
Stockton	--	--	14.2%	104	25.0%	82	149,779
Sunnyvale	--	--	--	--	--	--	106,618
Torrance	--	--	--	--	--	--	129,881

Colorado							
Aurora	--	--	14.4%	110	13.9%	7	158,588
Colorado Springs	--	--	13.4%	77	17.1%	17	215,150
Denver	--	--	14.6%	119	20.1%	30	492,365
Lakewood	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	112,860
Pueblo	--	--	--	--	--	--	101,686
Connecticut							
Bridgeport	--	--	14.7%	121	25.2%	85	142,546
Hartford	--	--	14.1%	101	22.4%	49	136,392
New Haven	27.1	45	14.0%	98	26.2%	96	126,109
Stamford	--	--	11.7%	29	17.7%	18	102,453
Waterbury	--	--	13.0%	62	25.3%	86	103,266
District of Columbia							
Washington	22.8	36	16.1%	130	19.6%	27	638,333
Florida							
Fort Lauderdale	18.4	19	14.6%	120	22.4%	52	153,279
Hialeah	--	--	--	--	--	--	145,254
Hollywood	n/a	n/a	12.7%	51	21.5%	44	121,323
Jacksonville	20.3	27	11.8%	33	23.2%	67	540,920
Miami	8.7	1	12.7%	55	19.6%	26	346,865
Orlando	20.1	26	13.3%	74	28.3%	120	128,291
St. Petersburg	--	--	12.8%	58	29.4%	132	238,647
Tampa	16.5	11	14.6%	118	28.6%	125	271,523
Georgia							
Atlanta	17.3	15	12.7%	56	24.2%	75	425,022
Columbus	23.6	39	14.5%	115	24.2%	76	169,441
Macon	--	--	13.4%	79	27.7%	117	116,896
Savannah	25.4	44	12.5%	47	22.6%	56	141,390
Hawaii							
Honolulu	--	--	--	--	--	--	365,048
Idaho							
Boise City	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	102,451
Illinois							
Chicago	22.9	37	14.7%	122	26.7%	100	3,005,072
Peoria	--	--	14.4%	111	34.1%	143	124,160
Rockford	--	--	10.2%	8	32.9%	140	139,712
Springfield	--	--	12.9%	60	28.4%	122	
Indiana							
Evansville	--	--	11.4%	21	28.5%	124	130,496
Fort Wayne	--	--	14.3%	109	30.6%	136	172,196
Gary	--	--	11.7%	27	25.7%	92	151,953
Indianapolis	23.7	41	11.6%	24	27.2%	111	700,807
South Bend	--	--	13.1%	67	33.8%	142	109,727

Iowa							
Cedar Rapids	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	110,243
Davenport	n/a	n/a	--	--	23.6%	70	103,264
Des Moines	--	--	10.4%	9	27.4%	114	191,003
Kansas							
Kansas City	--	--	12.7%	53	27.0%	102	161,087
Topeka	--	--	11.4%	19	27.3%	113	115,266
Wichita	--	--	14.0%	99	27.9%	118	279,272
Kentucky							
Lexington-Fayette	--	--	9.2%	5	27.3%	112	204,165
Louisville	--	--	13.0%	65	29.3%	131	298,451
Louisiana							
Baton Rouge	22.7	35	14.0%	96	20.7%	35	219,419
New Orleans	17.4	16	13.2%	71	22.8%	61	557,515
Shreveport	18.7	21	13.7%	87	28.3%	119	205,820
Maryland							
Baltimore	21.1	31	14.4%	112	27.1%	109	786,775
Massachusetts							
Boston	18.2	18	13.1%	69	16.4%	16	562,994
Springfield	--	--	--	--	25.4%	88	152,319
Worcester	n/a	n/a	--	--	22.0%	47	161,799
Michigan							
Ann Arbor	--	--	--	--	21.1%	41	107,966
Detroit	23.0	38	15.3%	126	24.2%	77	1,203,339
Flint	21.3	32	14.3%	108	29.0%	129	159,611
Grand Rapids	--	--	13.2%	73	29.9%	134	181,843
Lansing	--	--	11.8%	31	25.0%	83	130,414
Livonia	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	104,814
Sterling Heights	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	108,999
Warren	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	161,134
Minnesota							
Minneapolis	--	--	14.1%	102	25.8%	94	370,951
St. Paul	--	--	14.2%	106	26.5%	97	270,230
Mississippi							
Jackson	17.1	12	12.7%	52	21.8%	46	202,895
Missouri							
Independence	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	111,806
Kansas City	20.7	29	12.0%	35	23.8%	72	448,159
Springfield	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	133,116
St. Louis	15.4	6	14.5%	117	27.1%	106	453,085
Nebraska							
Lincoln	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	171,932
Omaha	--	--	13.7%	88	27.6%	116	314,255

Nevada							
Las Vegas	--	--	12.6%	50	22.8%	60	164,674
Reno	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	100,756
New Jersey							
Elizabeth	--	--	15.7%	129	20.2%	31	106,201
Jersey City	--	--	13.7%	85	23.3%	68	223,532
Newark	20.3	28	14.9%	124	27.1%	108	329,248
Paterson	--	--	14.2%	105	30.9%	138	137,970
New Mexico							
Albuquerque	--	--	--	--	16.0%	15	331,767
New York							
Albany	--	--	10.4%	10	27.5%	115	101,727
Buffalo	19.0	22	13.8%	94	25.4%	89	357,870
New York	16.2	10	13.1%	68	14.5%	11	7,071,639
Rochester	17.2	13	12.1%	38	26.5%	98	241,741
Syracuse	--	--	14.0%	97	30.1%	135	170,105
Yonkers	--	--	13.4%	78	15.3%	13	195,351
North Carolina							
Charlotte	23.9	42	13.1%	66	27.0%	104	314,447
Durham	--	--	11.6%	26	23.6%	69	100,831
Greensboro	--	--	13.0%	64	22.5%	53	155,642
Raleigh	--	--	11.6%	25	20.0%	28	150,255
Winston-Salem	--	--	14.1%	100	24.8%	79	131,885
Ohio							
Akron	--	--	14.4%	114	28.5%	123	237,177
Cincinnati	11.5	2	11.8%	34	25.6%	91	385,457
Cleveland	20.0	24	12.4%	46	24.8%	80	573,822
Columbus	13.9	4	11.8%	32	24.4%	78	564,871
Dayton	--	--	12.1%	36	26.5%	99	203,371
Toledo	--	--	14.4%	113	30.7%	137	354,635
Youngstown	--	--	14.1%	103	29.4%	133	115,436
Oklahoma							
Oklahoma City	--	--	11.2%	16	25.1%	84	403,213
Tulsa	--	--	11.7%	30	27.0%	105	360,919
Oregon							
Eugene	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	105,624
Portland	--	--	13.0%	63	23.7%	71	366,383
Pennsylvania							
Allentown	n/a	n/a	--	--	22.9%	62	103,758
Erie	--	--	13.9%	95	28.7%	126	119,123
Philadelphia	23.6	40	14.9%	125	23.1%	66	1,688,210
Pittsburgh	28.2	46	14.3%	107	24.2%	74	423,938
Rhode Island							
Providence	--	--	13.7%	89	22.9%	63	156,804

South Carolina							
Columbia	--	--	13.7%	91	22.7%	58	101,208
Tennessee							
Chattanooga	--	--	13.7%	90	33.5%	141	169,565
Knoxville	--	--	12.4%	44	27.1%	107	175,030
Memphis	21.5	34	13.6%	83	25.4%	90	646,356
Nashville-Davidson	15.6	7	15.3%	127	22.5%	54	455,651
Texas							
Amarillo	--	--	--	--	29.0%	130	149,230
Arlington	--	--	10.9%	15	12.4%	3	160,113
Austin	--	--	10.7%	12	22.2%	48	345,496
Beaumont	--	--	12.4%	45	22.7%	59	113,102
Corpus Christi	--	--	--	--	22.4%	50	231,999
Dallas	15.7	9	13.8%	92	27.0%	103	904,078
El Paso	--	--	11.7%	28	11.9%	2	425,259
Fort Worth	17.3	14	13.1%	70	26.7%	101	385,164
Garland	--	--	10.8%	13	20.3%	33	138,857
Houston	15.6	8	13.2%	72	21.1%	40	1,595,138
Irving	n/a	n/a	--	--	13.6%	5	109,943
Lubbock	--	--	10.9%	14	28.3%	121	173,979
Pasadena	--	--	--	--	--	--	112,560
San Antonio	--	--	12.8%	59	20.8%	36	785,880
Waco	--	--	12.4%	42	28.7%	127	101,261
Utah							
Salt Lake City	--	--	--	--	--	--	163,033
Virginia							
Alexandria	--	--	14.8%	123	19.1%	23	103,217
Arlington	--	--	11.2%	17	11.8%	1	
Chesapeake	--	--	10.5%	11	20.6%	34	114,486
Hampton	--	--	9.7%	6	14.8%	12	122,617
Newport News	--	--	10.0%	7	20.3%	32	144,903
Norfolk	21.4	33	12.4%	43	23.0%	64	266,979
Portsmouth	--	--	12.1%	37	25.7%	93	104,577
Richmond	20.1	25	12.2%	39	22.6%	57	219,214
Roanoke	--	--	8.8%	3	28.9%	128	100,220
Virginia Beach	--	--	11.6%	23	14.5%	10	262,199
Washington							
Seattle	--	--	12.2%	41	21.3%	42	493,846
Spokane	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	171,300
Tacoma	--	--	12.5%	49	20.0%	29	158,501
Wisconsin							
Madison	n/a	n/a	--	--	23.0%	65	170,616
Milwaukee	17.9	17	12.9%	61	31.0%	139	636,212

Table 2.52 Key Indicators, 1987, Nonwhite

	Infant Mortality		Low Birthweight		Births to Teens		Population in 1980
	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	
Alabama							
Birmingham	18.2	29	13.5†	121	22.4†	80	284,413
Huntsville	--	--	7.9†	12	23.7†	94	142,513
Mobile	--	--	11.3†	52	21.5†	66	200,452
Montgomery	23.8	51	12.4†	89	23.5†	93	177,857
Alaska							
Anchorage	--	--	7.1†	9	11.1†	11	174,431
Arizona							
Mesa	--	--	--	--	14.2†	27	152,453
Phoenix	15.2	15	11.2†	51	21.3†	64	789,704
Tempe	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	106,743
Tucson	--	--	9.0†	22	16.9†	41	330,537
Arkansas							
Little Rock	--	--	13.2†	113	26.8†	127	158,461
California							
Anaheim	--	--	7.0†	8	4.9†	1	219,311
Bakersfield	--	--	11.5†	63	23.3†	90	105,611
Berkeley	--	--	9.9†	35	9.7†	8	103,328
Concord	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	103,255
Fremont	--	--	5.9†	4	--	--	131,945
Fresno	--	--	9.6†	28	16.7†	40	218,202
Fullerton	--	--	--	--	--	--	102,034
Garden Grove	--	--	5.7†	2	5.5†	2	123,307
Glendale	--	--	--	--	--	--	139,060
Huntington Beach	--	--	--	--	--	--	170,505
Long Beach	12.9	9	9.5†	27	13.3†	24	361,334
Los Angeles	16.2	21	11.6†	65	14.0†	26	2,966,850
Modesto	--	--	8.4†	14	12.5†	20	106,602
Oakland	12.1	8	13.1†	112	15.9†	34	339,337
Oxnard	--	--	6.8†	7	15.4†	32	108,195
Pasadena	--	--	11.7†	66	12.2†	17	118,550
Riverside	--	--	11.3†	54	16.0†	36	170,876
Sacramento	9.2	4	9.4†	26	16.1†	37	275,741
San Bernadino	--	--	12.3†	88	19.9†	57	117,490
San Diego	10.2	6	8.9†	20	12.4†	18	875,538
San Francisco	6.8	1	8.2†	13	8.7†	6	678,974
San Jose	7.5	2	6.3†	6	7.1†	3	629,442
Santa Ana	--	--	6.3†	5	8.4†	5	203,713
Stockton	--	--	9.8†	32	15.9†	35	149,779
Sunnyvale	--	--	5.1†	1	--	--	106,618
Torrance	--	--	5.7†	3	--	--	129,881

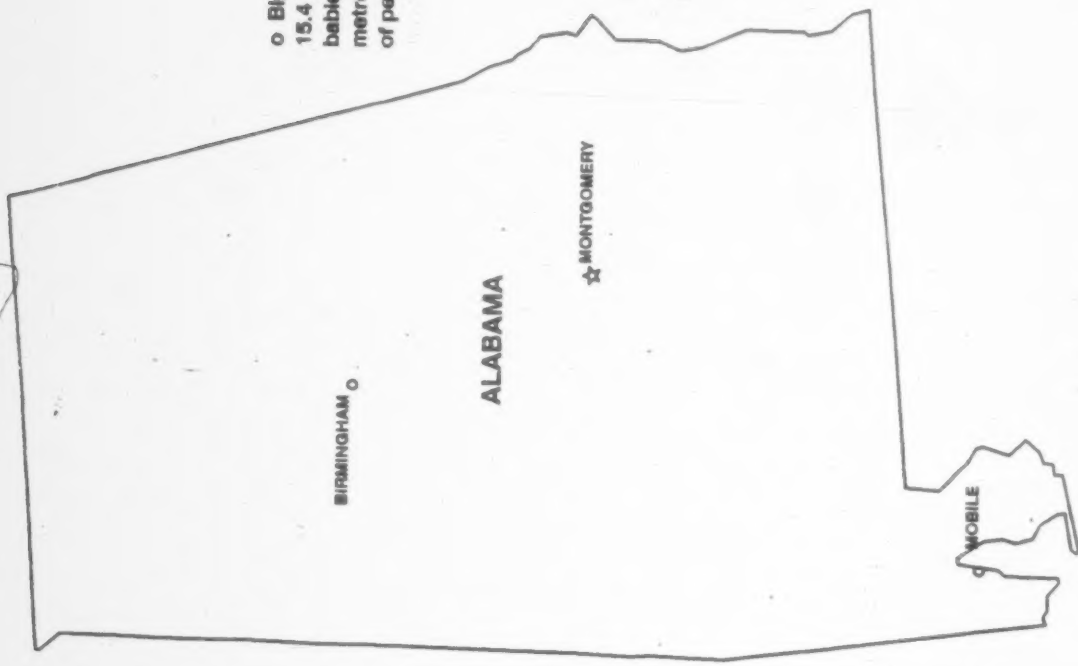
Colorado							
Aurora	--	--	13.0%	109	11.2%	12	158,588
Colorado Springs	--	--	12.6%	97	14.8%	30	215,150
Denver	--	--	13.5%	119	18.1%	42	492,365
Lakewood	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	112,860
Pueblo	--	--	--	--	--	--	101,686
Connecticut							
Bridgeport	--	--	14.0%	131	23.4%	92	142,546
Hartford	--	--	14.0%	134	21.6%	68	136,392
New Haven	26.3	53	14.0%	132	25.7%	118	126,109
Stamford	--	--	10.9%	49	16.5%	39	102,453
Waterbury	--	--	12.6%	96	24.1%	99	103,266
District of Columbia							
Washington	21.0	39	15.2%	148	19.0%	51	638,333
Florida							
Fort Lauderdale	17.9	28	14.4%	141	22.0%	71	153,279
Hialeah	--	--	--	--	--	--	145,254
Hollywood	n/a	n/a	11.6%	64	19.6%	55	121,323
Jacksonville	19.7	35	11.8%	71	22.8%	85	540,920
Miami	8.5	3	12.6%	94	19.3%	53	346,865
Orlando	18.7	32	12.7%	98	27.2%	130	128,291
St. Petersburg	--	--	12.2%	79	28.0%	136	238,647
Tampa	15.6	17	14.3%	139	27.5%	132	271,523
Georgia							
Atlanta	17.2	26	12.6%	95	23.8%	96	425,022
Columbus	23.1	50	14.3%	137	23.8%	95	169,441
Macon	--	--	13.4%	116	27.4%	131	116,896
Savannah	24.7	52	12.3%	86	22.2%	78	141,390
Hawaii							
Honolulu	9.5	5	7.6%	10	8.2%	4	365,048
Idaho							
Boise City	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	102,451
Illinois							
Chicago	21.6	43	14.1%	135	25.0%	107	3,005,072
Peoria	--	--	14.3%	138	33.6%	151	124,160
Rockford	--	--	9.9%	37	31.2%	148	139,712
Springfield	--	--	12.9%	106	27.2%	129	
Indiana							
Evansville	--	--	11.4%	58	26.8%	124	130,496
Fort Wayne	--	--	13.8%	127	29.2%	144	172,196
Gary	--	--	11.8%	70	25.7%	117	151,953
Indianapolis	22.8	48	11.4%	59	26.3%	123	700,807
South Bend	--	--	12.5%	92	32.5%	149	109,727

Iowa							
Cedar Rapids	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	110,243
Davenport	n/a	n/a	--	--	21.9‡	70	103,264
Des Moines	--	--	9.0‡	21	24.1‡	98	191,003
Kansas							
Kansas City	--	--	12.7‡	102	25.6‡	116	161,087
Topeka	--	--	10.4‡	43	25.5‡	114	115,266
Wichita	--	--	12.8‡	103	24.2‡	100	279,272
Kentucky							
Lexington-Fayette	--	--	8.6‡	18	25.3‡	112	204,165
Louisville	--	--	13.0‡	108	28.8‡	142	298,451
Louisiana							
Baton Rouge	21.7	44	13.6‡	124	20.1‡	63	219,419
New Orleans	16.7	22	12.9‡	105	22.1‡	75	557,515
Shreveport	18.5	31	13.6‡	123	28.1‡	137	205,820
Maryland							
Baltimore	21.3	42	14.2‡	136	26.8‡	125	786,775
Massachusetts							
Boston	16.7	23	12.1‡	77	14.9‡	31	562,994
Springfield	--	--	11.3‡	53	24.9‡	105	152,319
Worcester	n/a	n/a	11.5‡	62	20.1‡	62	161,799
Michigan							
Ann Arbor	--	--	--	--	12.2‡	16	107,966
Detroit	22.8	47	15.2‡	147	24.0‡	97	1,203,339
Flint	21.0	40	14.4‡	140	28.8‡	141	159,611
Grand Rapids	--	--	12.3‡	84	28.6‡	140	181,843
Lansing	--	--	11.1‡	50	23.3‡	91	130,414
Livonia	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	104,814
Sterling Heights	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	108,999
Warren	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	161,134
Minnesota							
Minneapolis	16.2	20	11.4‡	57	23.0‡	86	370,951
St. Paul	--	--	9.2‡	24	21.4‡	65	270,230
Mississippi							
Jackson	17.4	27	12.7‡	99	21.7‡	69	202,895
Missouri							
Independence	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	111,806
Kansas City	19.6	33	11.7‡	69	23.3‡	89	448,159
Springfield	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	133,116
St. Louis	15.2	14	14.5‡	142	26.9‡	128	453,085
Nebraska							
Lincoln	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	171,932
Omaha	--	--	13.1‡	111	26.0‡	120	314,255

Nevada							
Las Vegas	--	--	11.3%	56	18.2%	43	164,674
Reno	n/a	n/a	9.0%	23	11.5%	14	100,756
New Jersey							
Elizabeth	--	--	15.1%	146	18.9%	48	106,201
Jersey City	--	--	13.0%	110	20.0%	59	223,532
Newark	20.3	38	14.9%	145	26.8%	126	329,248
Paterson	--	--	13.4%	117	28.9%	143	137,970
New Mexico							
Albuquerque	--	--	9.8%	33	16.4%	38	331,767
New York							
Albany	--	--	10.0%	39	26.3%	122	101,727
Buffalo	18.4	30	13.4%	118	24.6%	103	357,870
New York	14.5	13	12.1%	76	12.7%	22	7,071,639
Rochester	16.7	24	11.7%	68	25.3%	110	241,741
Syracuse	--	--	12.9%	107	27.6%	133	170,105
Yonkers	--	--	12.0%	72	13.3%	23	195,351
North Carolina							
Charlotte	23.0	49	12.7%	101	26.0%	119	314,447
Durham	--	--	11.4%	61	22.7%	83	100,831
Greensboro	--	--	12.7%	100	22.0%	72	155,642
Raleigh	--	--	10.9%	47	18.8%	47	150,255
Winston-Salem	--	--	13.9%	129	24.5%	101	131,885
Ohio							
Akron	--	--	13.8%	128	27.7%	134	237,177
Cincinnati	11.9	7	11.7%	67	25.2%	109	385,457
Cleveland	19.7	36	12.4%	90	24.5%	102	573,822
Columbus	12.9	10	11.4%	60	22.7%	84	564,871
Dayton	--	--	12.1%	75	26.2%	121	203,371
Toledo	--	--	13.8%	125	29.7%	147	354,635
Youngstown	--	--	14.0%	133	29.2%	145	115,436
Oklahoma							
Oklahoma City	--	--	9.9%	38	22.5%	81	403,213
Tulsa	--	--	10.1%	40	22.6%	82	360,919
Oregon							
Eugene	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	105,624
Portland	--	--	10.8%	46	18.6%	44	366,383
Pennsylvania							
Allentown	n/a	n/a	--	--	19.6%	54	103,758
Erie	--	--	13.6%	122	27.9%	135	119,123
Philadelphia	22.5	46	14.5%	143	22.1%	77	1,688,210
Pittsburgh	26.7	54	13.8%	126	23.1%	87	423,938
Rhode Island							
Providence	--	--	12.8%	104	20.0%	60	156,804

South Carolina							
Columbia	--	--	13.3†	114	22.0†	74	101,208
Tennessee							
Chattanooga	--	--	13.9†	130	33.0†	150	169,565
Knorrville	--	--	12.3†	83	25.3†	111	175,030
Memphis	21.2	41	13.5†	120	25.2†	108	646,356
Nashville-Davidson	15.6	16	14.7†	144	21.6†	67	455,651
Texas							
Amarillo	--	--	10.4†	42	23.2†	88	149,230
Arlington	--	--	8.6†	17	9.9†	9	160,113
Austin	--	--	9.9†	36	18.9†	49	345,496
Beaumont	--	--	12.2†	81	22.1†	76	118,102
Corpus Christi	--	--	--	--	19.9†	58	231,999
Dallas	14.4	12	13.3†	115	25.4†	113	904,078
El Paso	--	--	11.3†	55	11.6†	15	425,259
Fort Worth	15.7	18	12.5†	93	24.7†	104	385,164
Garland	--	--	9.7†	30	13.8†	25	138,857
Houston	14.3	11	12.2†	82	18.7†	46	1,595,138
Irving	n/a	n/a	8.8†	19	10.2†	10	109,943
Lubbock	--	--	10.3†	41	24.9†	106	173,979
Pasadena	--	--	--	--	--	--	112,560
San Antonio	--	--	12.0†	74	19.0†	50	785,880
Waco	--	--	12.3†	85	28.2†	138	101,261
Utah							
Salt Lake City	--	--	7.7†	11	11.3†	13	163,033
Virginia							
Alexandria	--	--	12.5†	91	15.7†	33	103,217
Arlington	--	--	9.7†	29	9.2†	7	
Chesapeake	--	--	10.6†	45	20.0†	61	114,486
Hampton	--	--	9.3†	25	14.3†	28	122,617
Newport News	22.3	45	9.7†	31	19.2†	52	144,903
Norfolk	20.2	37	12.1†	78	22.0†	73	266,979
Portsmouth	--	--	12.0†	73	25.5†	115	104,577
Richmond	19.6	34	12.2†	80	22.3†	79	219,214
Roanoke	--	--	8.6†	15	28.2†	139	100,220
Virginia Beach	--	--	10.5†	44	12.5†	21	262,199
Washington							
Seattle	15.7	19	9.8†	34	14.4†	29	493,846
Spokane	n/a	n/a	--	--	19.7†	56	171,300
Tacoma	--	--	10.9†	48	18.6†	45	158,501
Wisconsin							
Madison	n/a	n/a	8.6†	16	12.5†	19	170,616
Milwaukee	17.1	25	12.3†	87	29.7†	146	636,212

STATE MAPS



o Birmingham's infant mortality rate was 15.4 per 1,000, and 11.5 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 8 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

o Montgomery's infant mortality rate was 15.1 per 1,000, and 9.1 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987.

o Mobile's infant mortality rate was 11.5 per 1,000, and 8.2 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987.

Figure 2.1

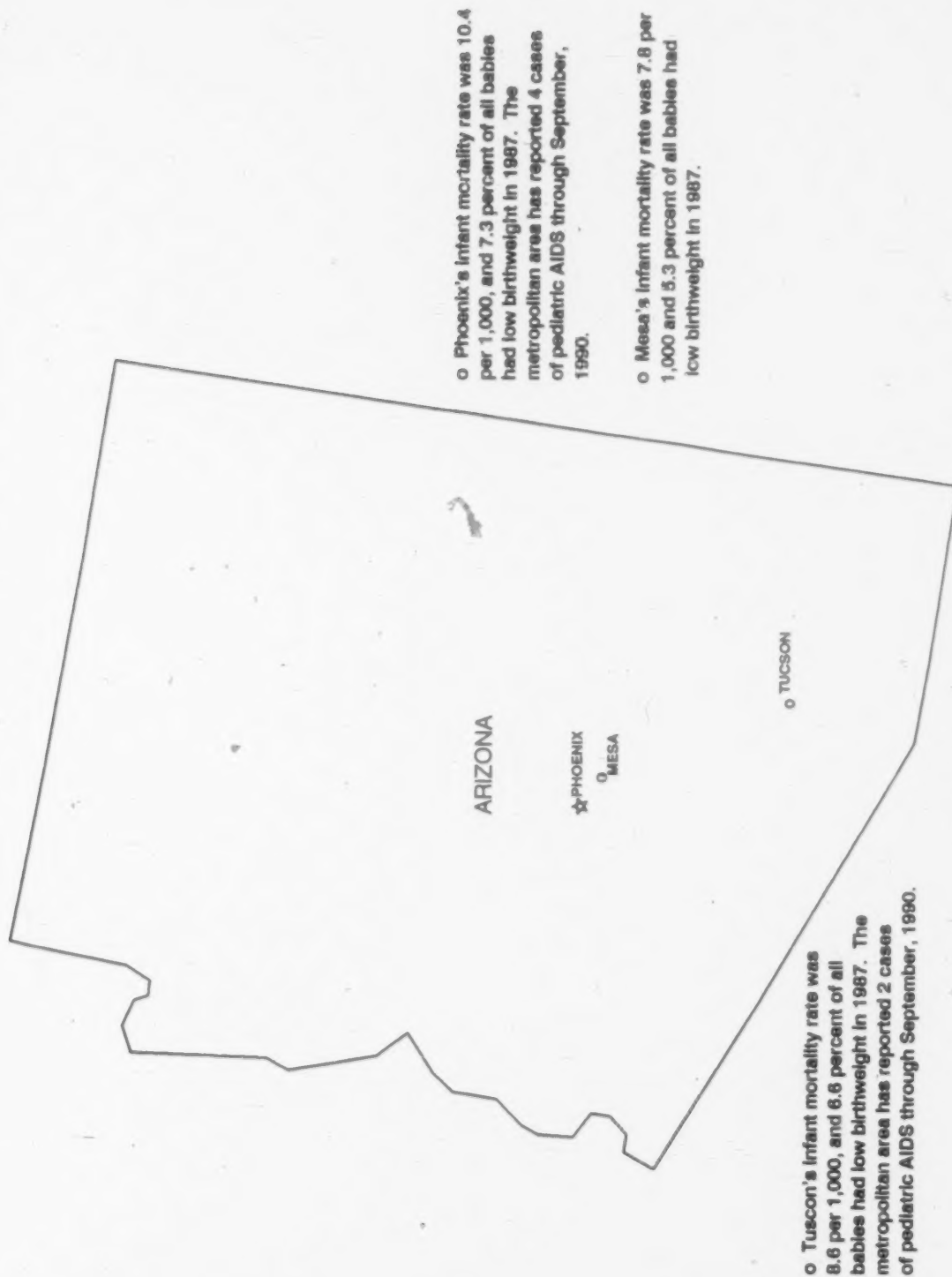


Figure 2.2

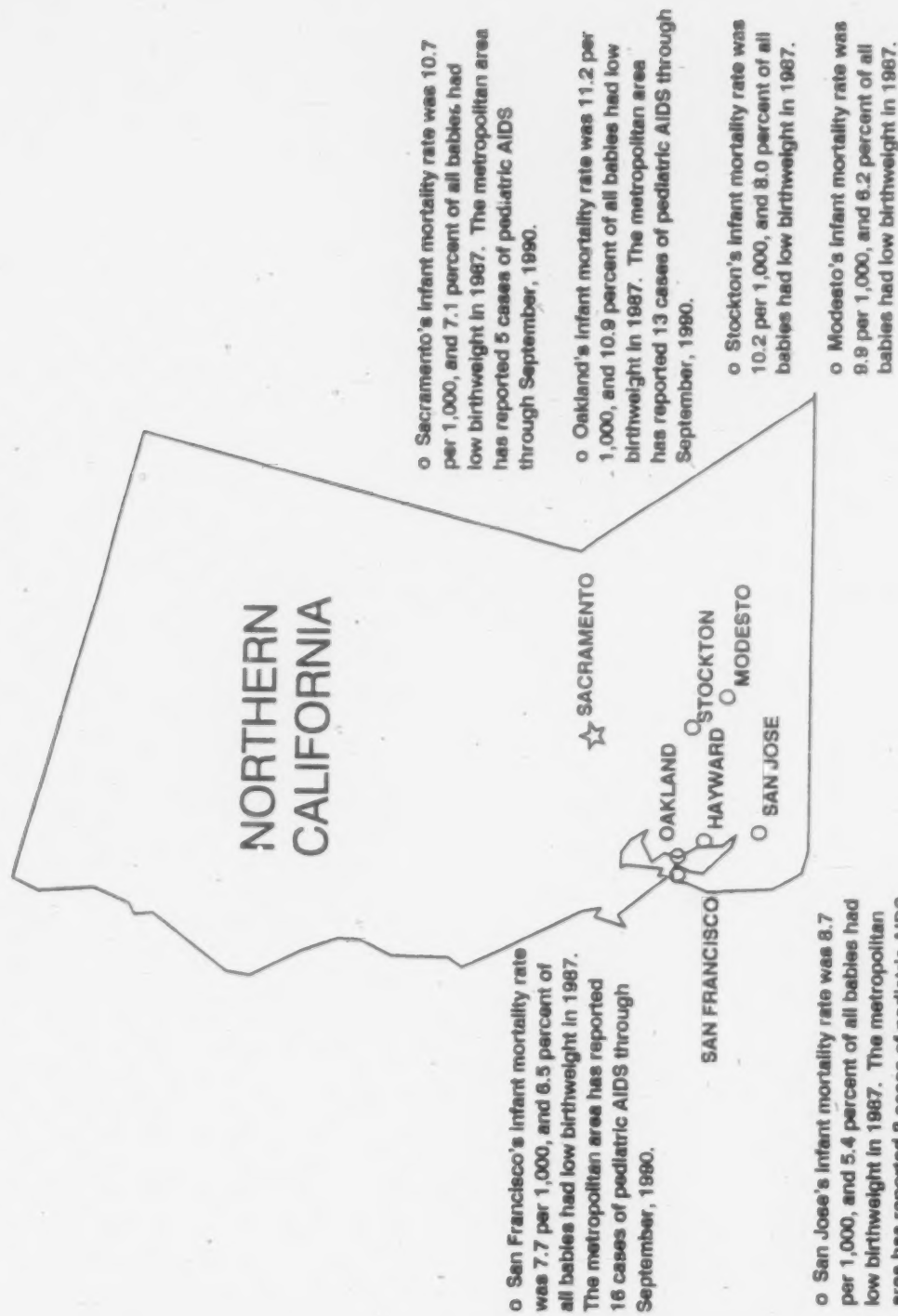


Figure 2.3

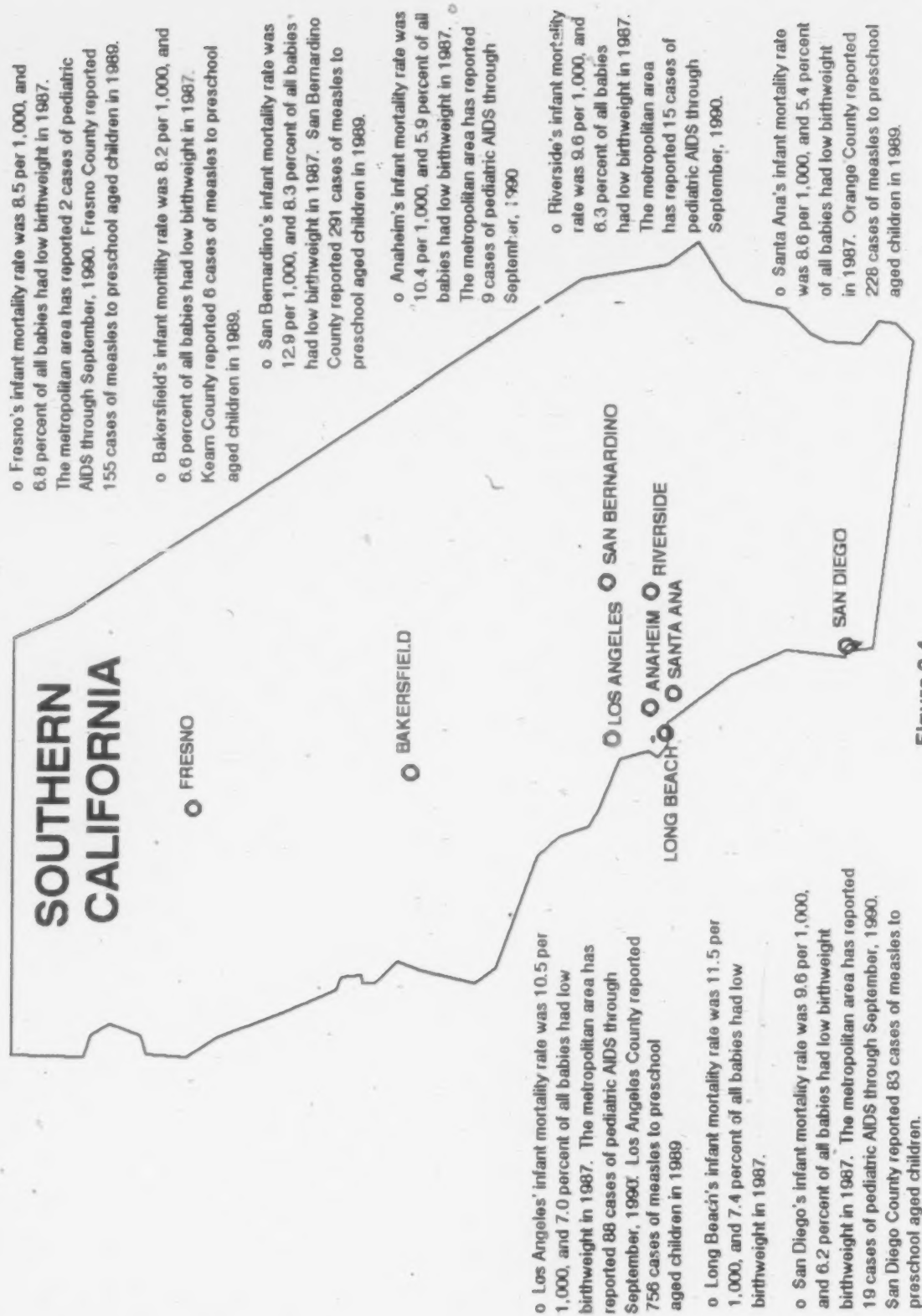


Figure 2.4

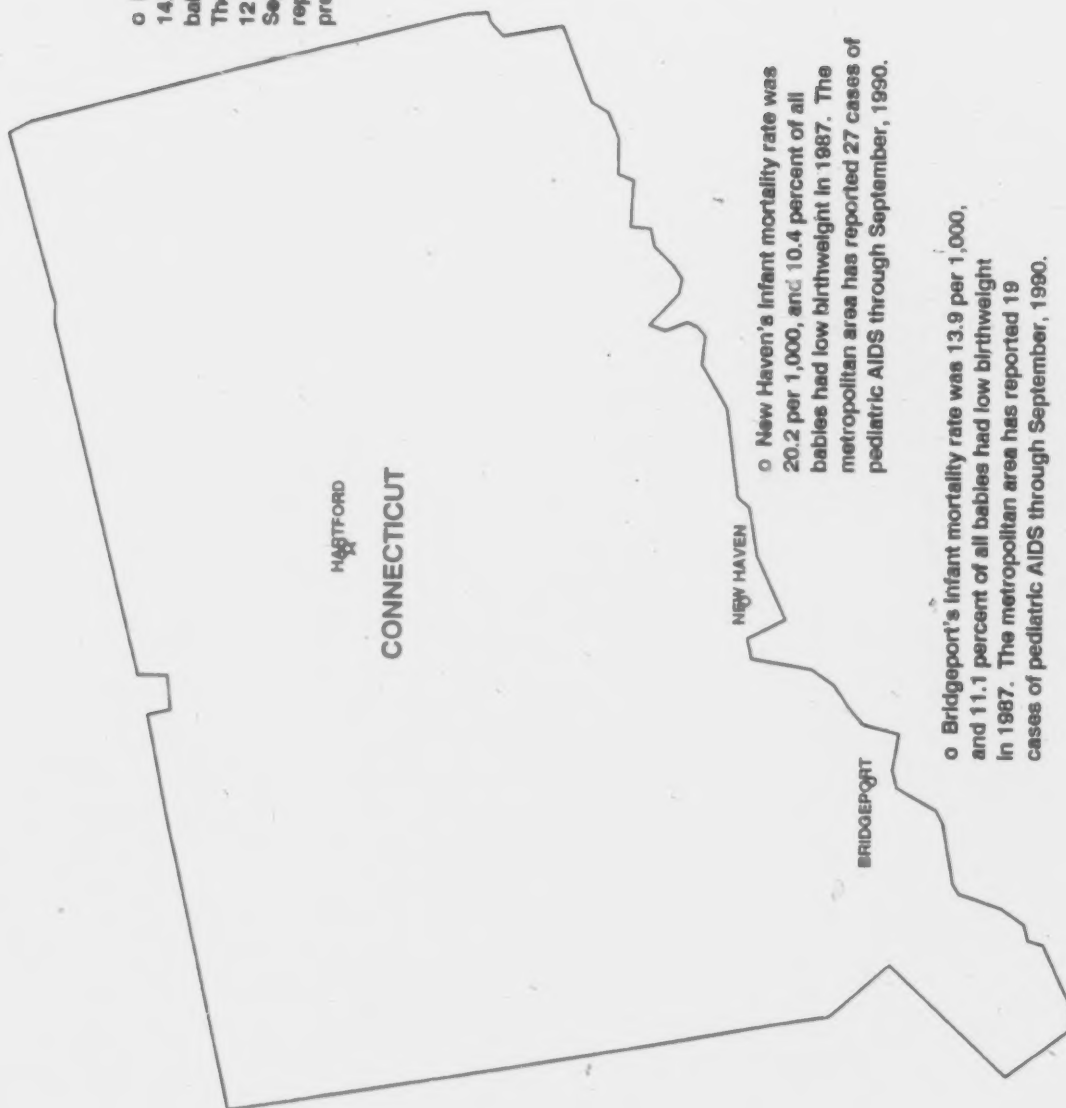


Figure 2.5

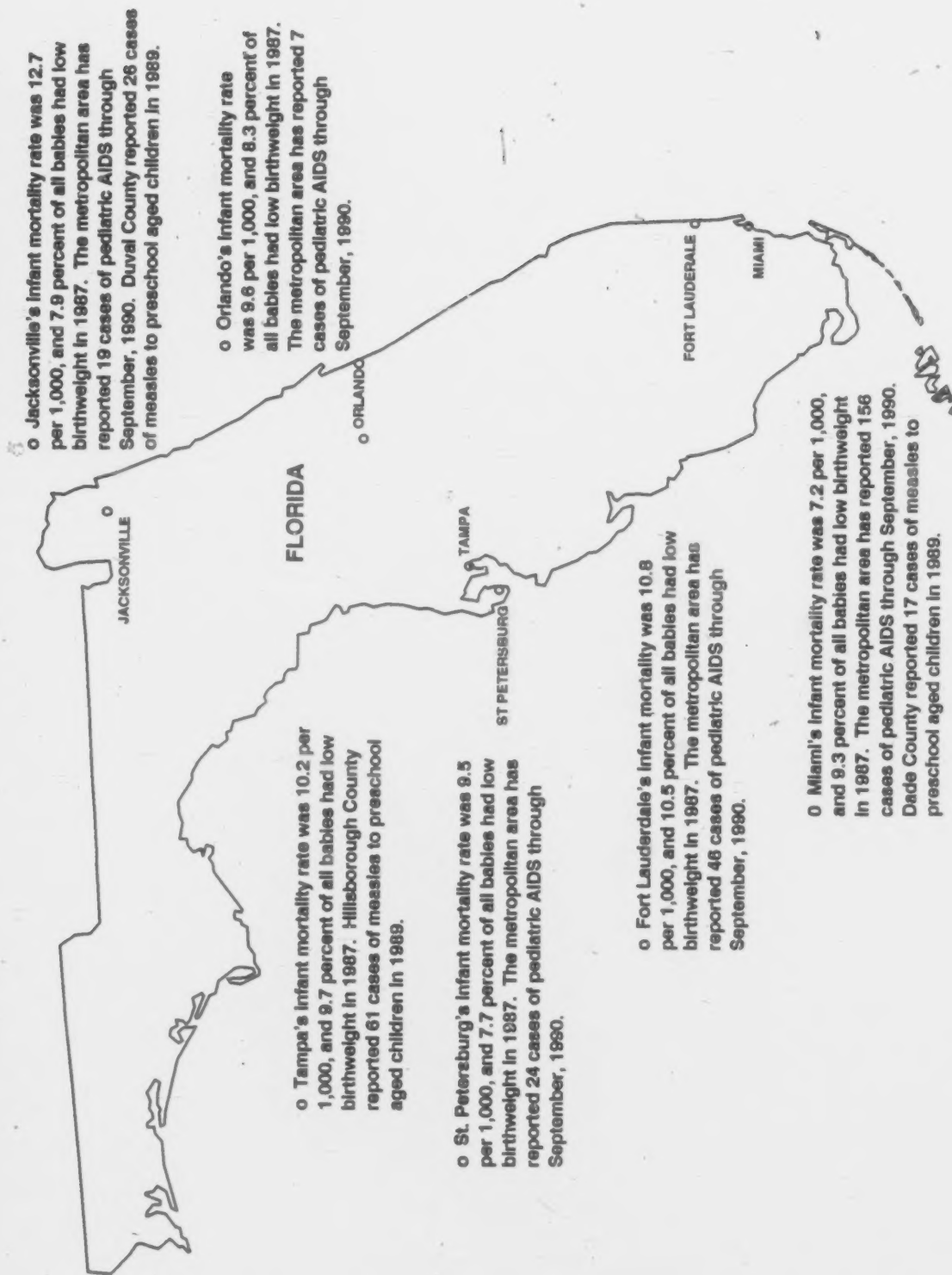


Figure 2.6

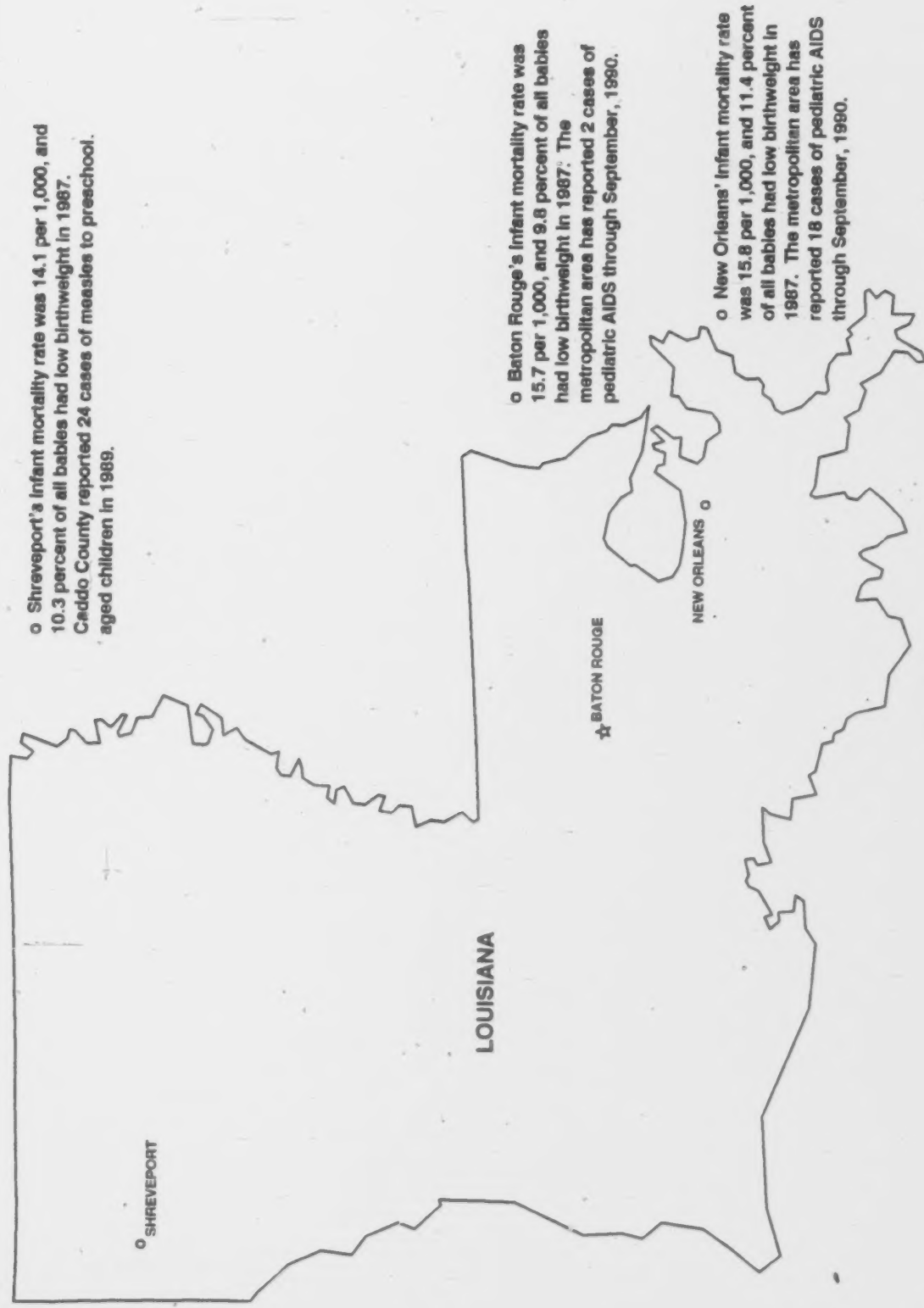


Figure 2.7

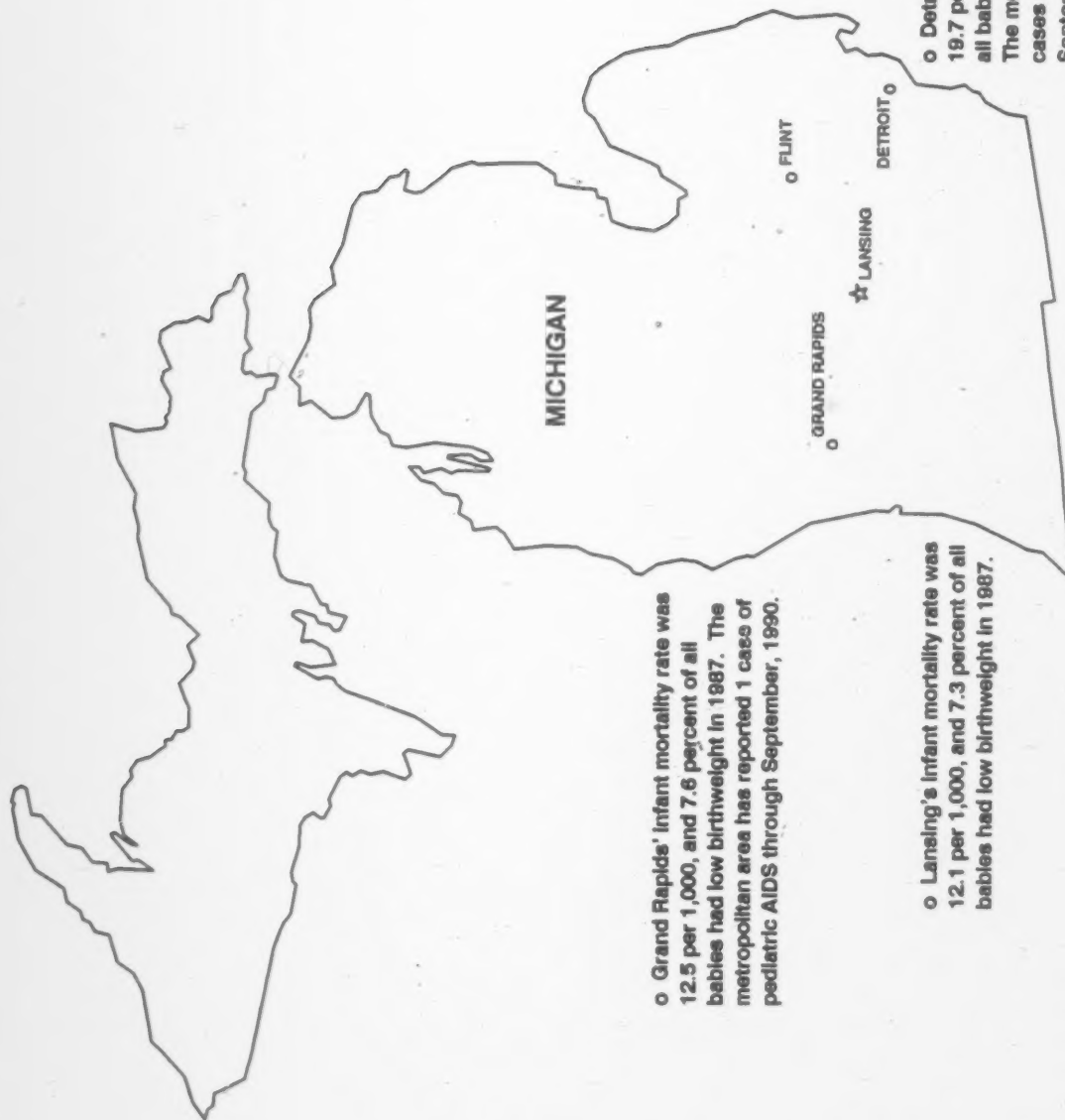


Figure 2.8

- o Patterson's infant mortality rate was 13.0 per 1,000, and 10.4 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. Passaic County reported 10 cases of measles to preschool aged children in 1989.
- o Jersey City's infant mortality rate was 11.9 per 1,000, and 10.1 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 38 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990. Hudson County reported 100 cases of measles to preschool aged children in 1989.
- o Newark's infant mortality rate was 16.1 per 1,000, and 12.1 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 123 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.



Figure 2.9

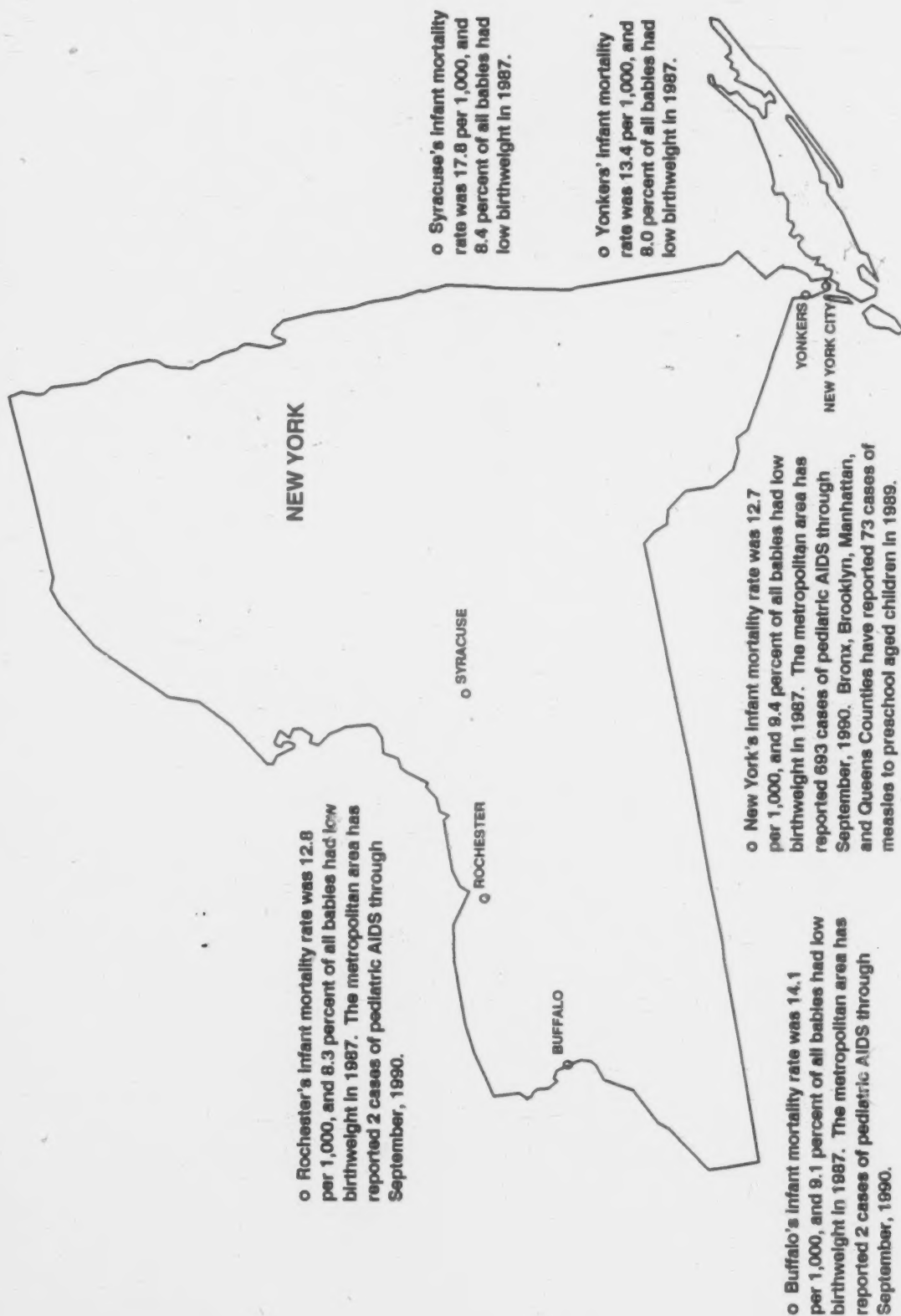


Figure 2.10

o Cleveland's infant mortality rate was 15.5 per 1,000, and 9.9 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 9 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990. Cuyahoga County reported 36 cases of measles to preschool aged children in 1989.

o Akron's infant mortality rate was 12.6 per 1,000, and 9.3 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. Summit County reported 24 cases of measles to preschool aged children in 1988.

o Columbus' infant mortality rate was 9.5 per 1,000, and 7.7 percent of all babies and low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 3 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

o Toledo's infant mortality rate was 7.7 per 1,000, and 8.5 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 3 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

o Dayton's infant mortality rate was 12.6 per 1,000, and 9.5 percent of all babies and low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 3 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

o Cincinnati's infant mortality rate was 11.3 per 1,000, and 8.2 percent of all babies and low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 6 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

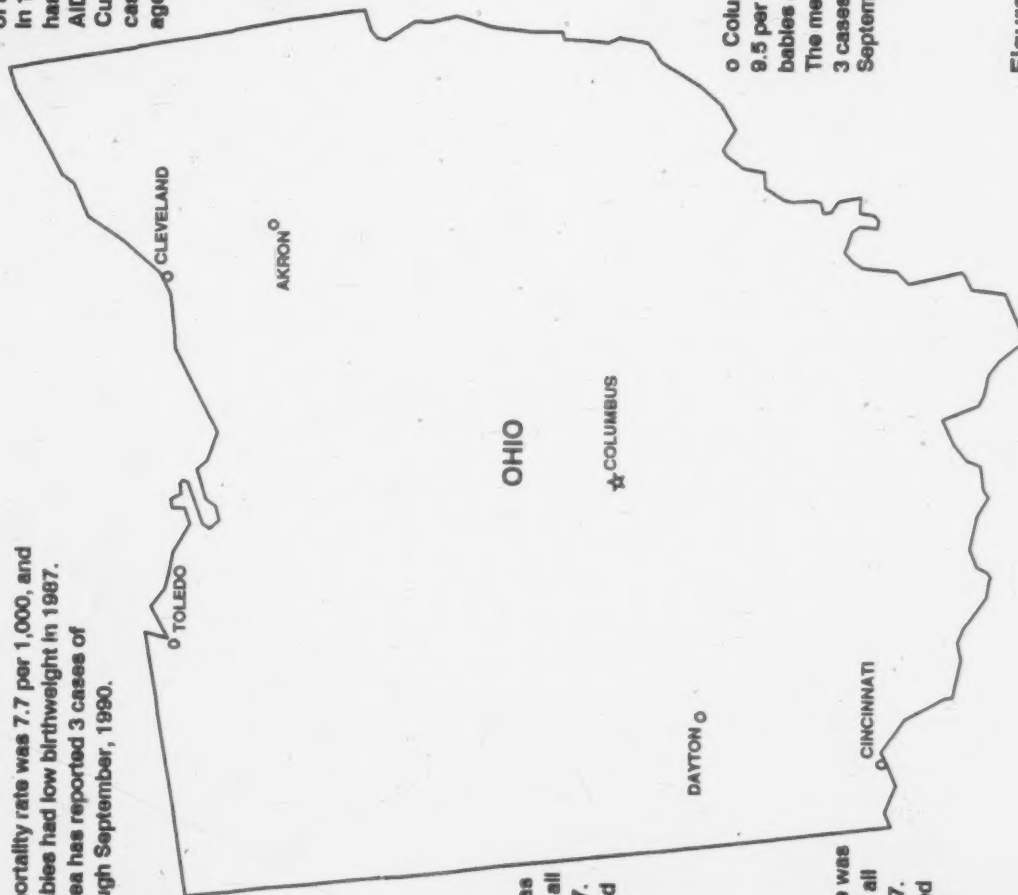


Figure 2.11

o Nashville-Davidson's infant mortality rate was 11.1 per 1,000, and 9.5 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 6 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

☆ NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE

o KNOXVILLE

o Knoxville's infant mortality rate was 12.7 per 1,000, and 8.8 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987.

o CHATTANOOGA

o Chattanooga's infant mortality rate was 13.5 per 1,000, and 9.7 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987.

o Memphis's infant mortality rate was 17.7 per 1,000, and 11.3 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 6 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

o MEMPHIS

Figure 2.12

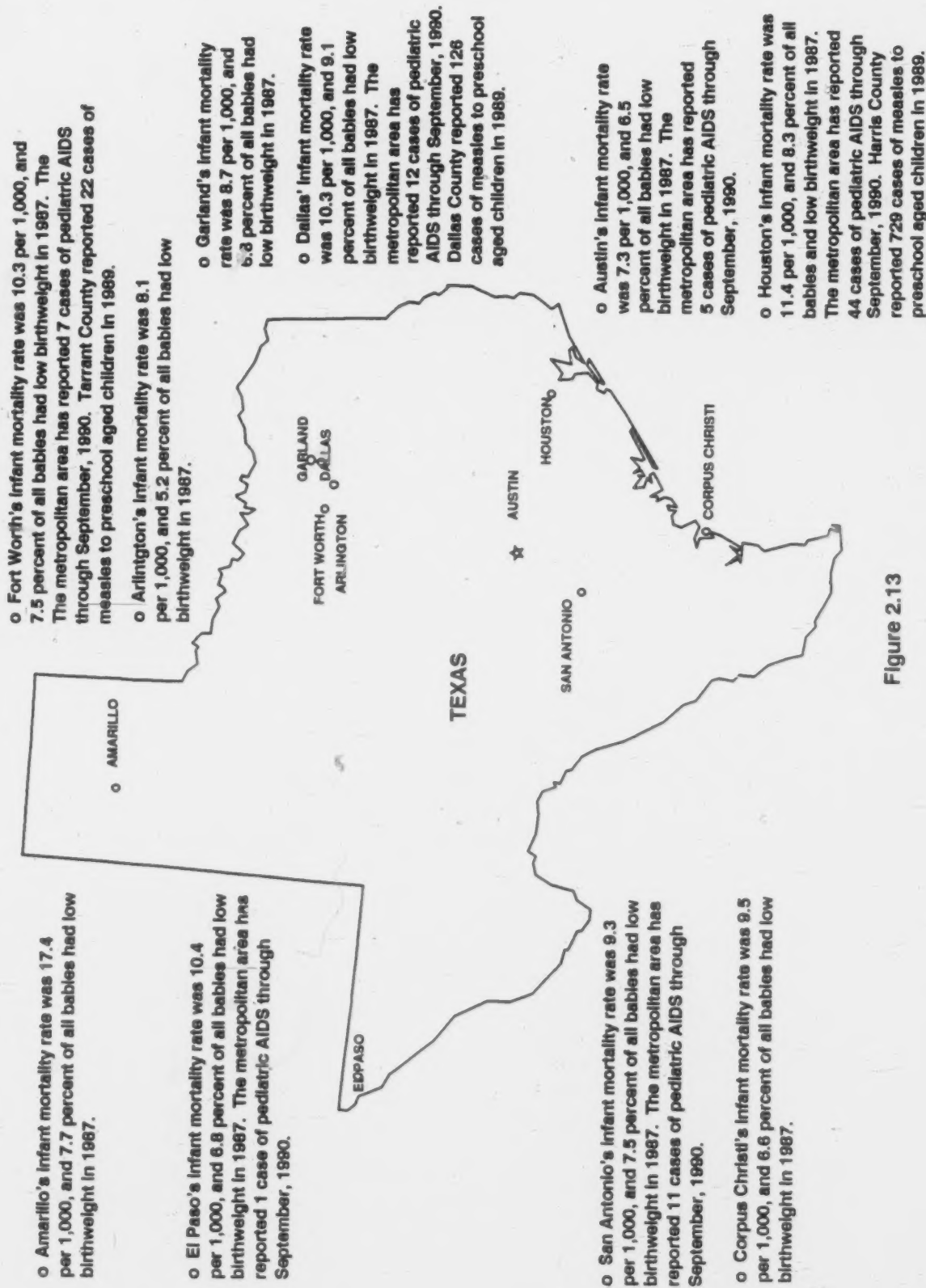
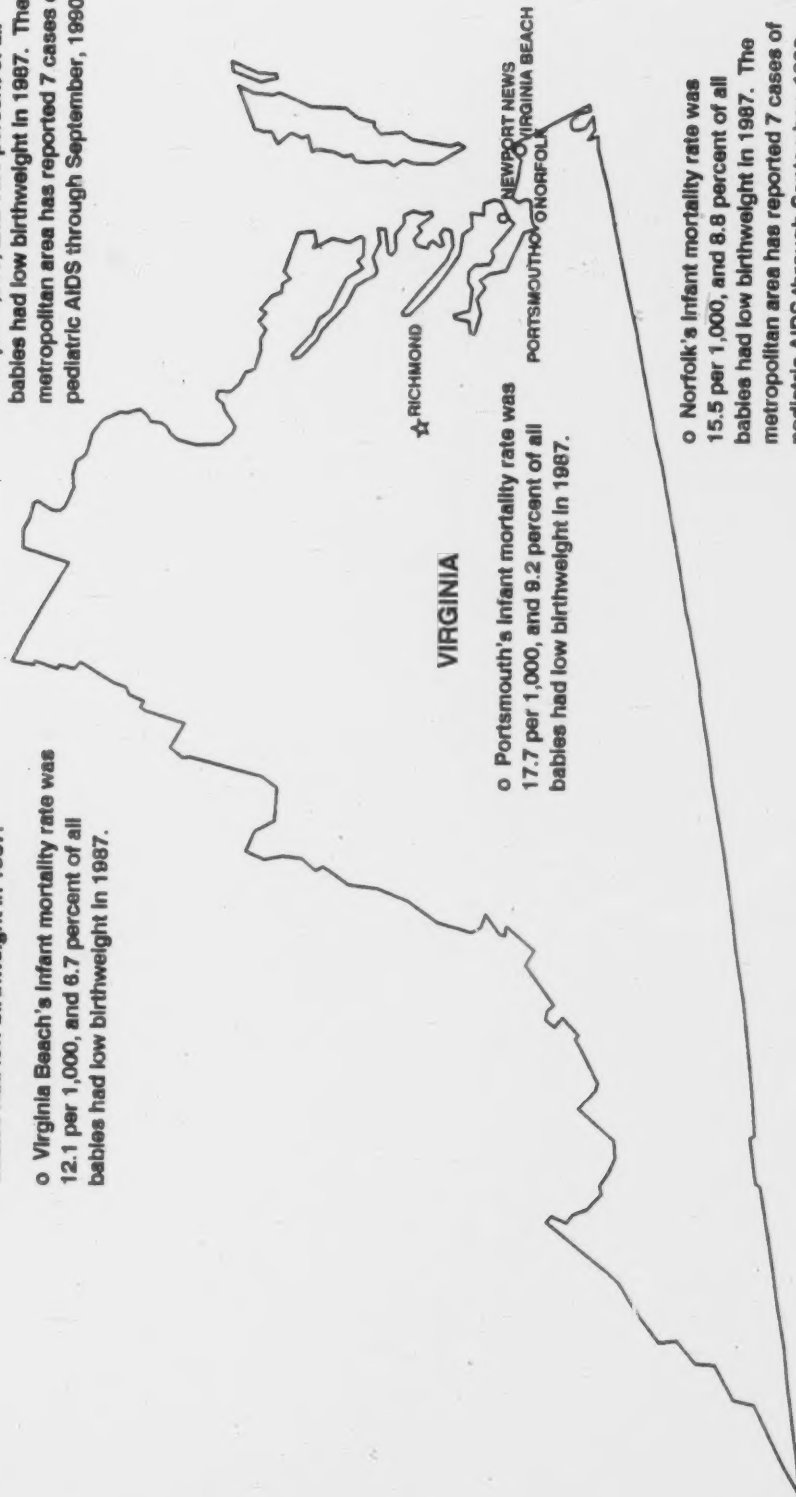


Figure 2.13

o Newport News' Infant mortality rate was 16.4 per 1,000, and 7.7 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987.

o Virginia Beach's Infant mortality rate was 12.1 per 1,000, and 6.7 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987.

o Richmond's Infant mortality rate was 17.9 per 1,000, and 10.1 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 7 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.



o Portsmouth's Infant mortality rate was 17.7 per 1,000, and 9.2 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987.

o Norfolk's Infant mortality rate was 15.5 per 1,000, and 8.8 percent of all babies had low birthweight in 1987. The metropolitan area has reported 7 cases of pediatric AIDS through September, 1990.

Figure 2.14

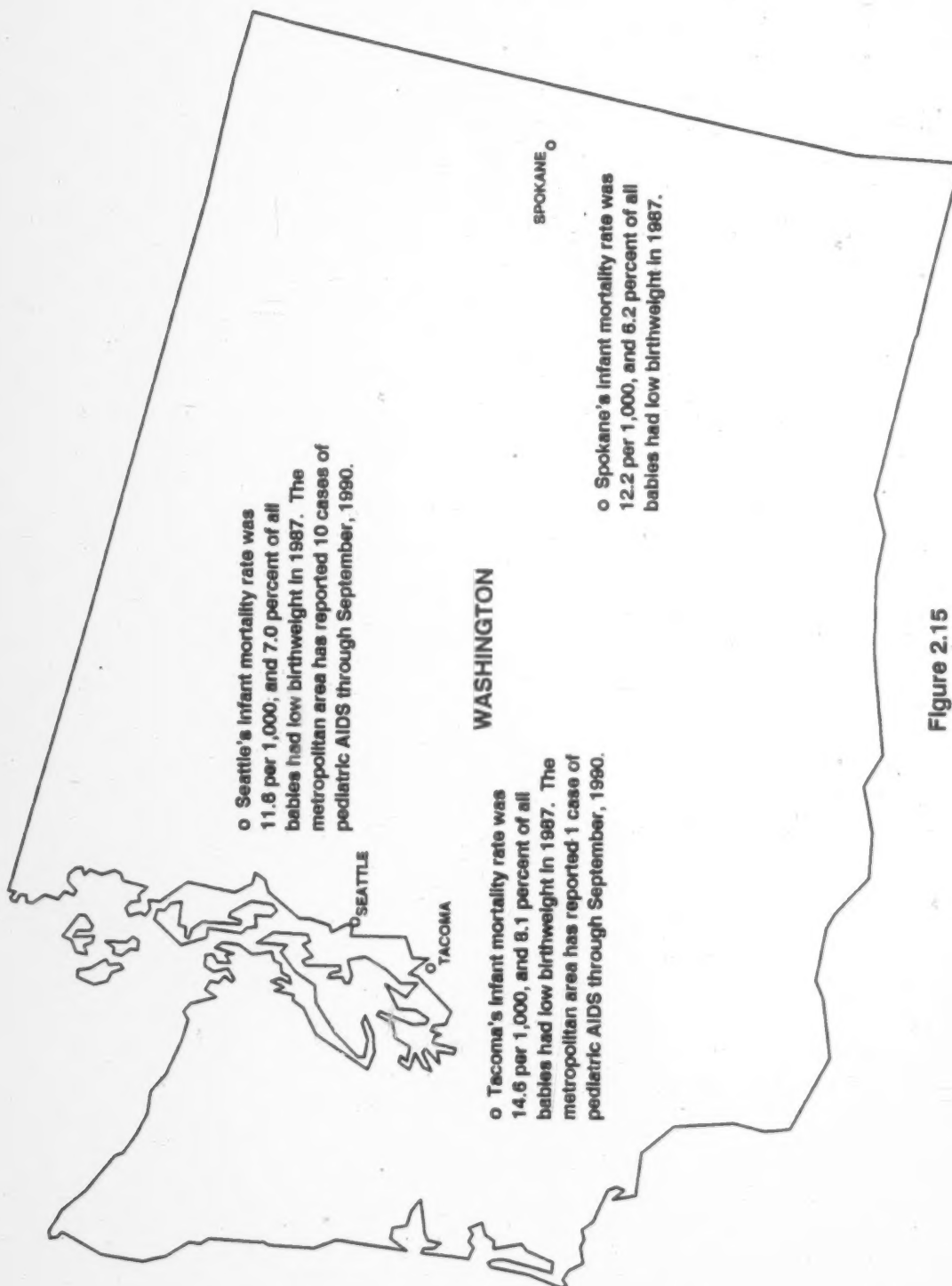


Figure 2.15